New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1381. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

A Wrangle in the Composition of Members.

ADMISSION OF REPORTERS.

The Hindoos allowed to take Seats.

A Catholic and an Anti-Catholic Delegation from Louisiana.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TWELFTH SECTION.

SPICY DEBATES.

The Twelfth Section Men Withdraw from the Council.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856—4 P. M.

There is a change in the aggregate complexion of the Council to-day, which gives the Northern delegates some cause of alarm. Absent delegations have at length overcome the obstacles caused by the great storm at the West, and they are here. There is, however, but a comparatively sparse representation from the South.

At the Caucus of the Southern delegates this morning, there was nothing done of any importance. They determined to go into the Council as before.

There was very little talk before the hour for meeting; the new arrivals had rendered matters somewhat uncertain, and the Delegates, in consequence, repaired to the Hall in some suspense.

MORNING SESSION.

At 10 o'clock, or very soon after that hour, the President of the Convention, Mr. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, arrived in Sansom-street Hall, and took the chair. There were about one hundred and fifty delegates present. After some preliminary remarks, of no particular consequence to any body, a question [illegible] to the propriety of admitting the reporters [illegible].

[illegible] to admit the Press and friends of the Order were put and lost, during which Mr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, remarked that he did not [illegible] the reporter of the Dublin Tablet might [illegible], and that the Freeman's Journal of [illegible] might desire to be present. He thought [illegible] for the Council to decide, if [illegible] to be admitted at all, who should be admitted.

"If we are to be open to all, we may let in the Pope [illegible], who knows?"

A member from Virginia moved the previous question [illegible] of reporters and others, [illegible] which there was some disorder.

A motion was finally made to admit reporters and the Hindoos to seats in the Hall, on the left of [illegible].

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, wished to know whether the resolution admitted Alternates.

[illegible] it does.

Mr. G. CHAUNCEY BURR, of New-York, wished to say that he saw Mr. ANDERSON and other good and true men present, and he hoped they would be permitted to take seats in the Hall.

The motion was put and carried by a large majority.

The Hindoos were then invited to take seats, [illegible] all outsiders were requested to leave [illegible] and the Sentinels were directed to turn [illegible] all who had not been invited to remain.

[illegible] wished to be instructed as to whether the reporters who had been admitted were to [illegible] the pass-word.

After some debate it was decided to give the reporters [illegible] by the President.

[illegible]

The President directed the Sentinels to do their duty, and not admit those who had no right to admission.

It was now stated by a member that there were two representatives from Louisiana, a Catholic and Anti-Catholic representation.

Mr. LANDRUM, from Louisiana, arose to say a word on the subject, when he was interrupted, and the President decided him to be out of order.

Mr. DANENHOWER, from Illinois, thought he could explain the whole matter. It was true that there were two delegations from Louisiana. One, he believed, came with proper credentials, while the other represented a body not recognized by the National Council. It must be decided before the regular business proceeds.

Hon. E. D. SPERRY, of Connecticut, stated that he believed there was but one delegate present from the contesting delegations, and he would therefore move that he be permitted to sit and vote with the others in the Council.

Mr. HARDY, representing the Anti-Catholic portion of the Order, read the following memorial:

THE LOUISIANA ANTI-CATHOLIC MEMORIAL.

The following is the memorial presented by Mr. CHARLES W. HARDY:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1856.

To the Officers and Members of the National Council of the United States of North America:

BE IT KNOWN that at a regular meeting of the [illegible] held in New-Orleans Feb. 8, the delegates to the States from the various Congressional Districts, drafted the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of two-thirds of all the members of the American party in that State:

[illegible]

Resolved, That we know no difference between an American and a Roman Catholic.

Resolved, That the Catholic appendage in this State is a serious disadvantage to the success of the American party [illegible] in the election held in [illegible].

Resolved, That we will not affiliate with the bogus party in this State until they have cut off their Catholic wing.

Resolved, That we hold the union of these States as paramount to all things else, and for the good of the Union we will know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will preserve this Union at all hazards, and cursed be he who makes the first attempt to sever the union of these States.

Resolved, That we will abide by the nomination made by the Nominating Convention to be holden in Philadelphia on the 22d inst.

Signed,
E. H. ANDREWS, Del. of 4th C. D.
J. J. ALFORD, Del. of 3d C. D.
CHAS. F. HOWARD, Del. of 2d C. D.
S. C. MARSHALL, Del. of 1st C. D.
D. PUCKETT, U. S. S. Delegate.
CHAS. W. HARDY, U. S. S. Delegate.

We, the said delegates, feeling unwilling to risk the expense accruing from attending the National Nominating Council to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th and 22d of February, from the seeming waywardness of certain officers of the said Council in attempting to deprive the legitimate Order of its [illegible], by a caveat reported to have originated with Brothers BARTLETT and DUNHAM, do hereby vest the sole power of proxies in the person of our worthy brother C. W. HARDY, praying that he may be permitted to represent the undersigned in the National Council and Nominating Convention.

E. H. ANDREWS, D. PUCKETT,
J. J. ALFORD, S. C. MARSHALL,
CHARLES F. HOWARD, Secretary.
CHAS. W. HARDY, P. of S. C.
D. PUCKETT, V. P. of S. C.

After reading the memorial he proceeded to say, that without the Catholic test nothing could be done. If the Catholics were to be admitted to the Order, it could not carry a corporal's guard in Louisiana. He had heard the President of the State Council say that he was a Roman Catholic, and, for one, he could not sit in Council with him.

Mr. DANENHOWER moved that a committee of five be appointed to settle the matter.

Hon. E. D. SPERRY called for the previous question on his motion to admit both parties, as the delegation would not then be full.

Mr. DANENHOWER hoped the Council would hear [illegible]. He proposed to offer a resolution, and he would so state the case that he thought it would be understood. He wished to say that the gentleman representing those in Louisiana who favor the Catholic test, came there in the morning and found gentlemen there, who were not considered regular. [Cries of order, order!] Now he wished to move the appointment of a Committee of five to investigate the matter and report.

Mr. J. W. BARKER wished to inquire whether the Charter, or rather the dispensation, had been revoked?

The President stated that they had not been given a Charter, but the dispensation had, he believed, been revoked.

Mr. DANENHOWER raised a question. He charged that there was a man present, who was not a member of the Order, and asked that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to investigate.

Several members objected, and it was carried that both parties remain.

It was then charged that Mr. HARDY said he was not a member of the Order, and claimed that as such he had no right to a seat upon the floor.

Several members called order, and the subject was dropped.

Mr. BREWSTER, of Boston, then offered the following resolutions:

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TWELFTH SECTION.

Whereas, The twelfth section of the platform adopted by the American Council in June, 1855, was neither proposed by the South nor sanctioned by the North, therefore said section is hereby stricken out.

Amendment offered by A. B. ELY, and accepted:

That as regards the subject of Slavery, we abide by the principles and provisions of the Constitution of the United States, yielding no more and claiming no less.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from Kentucky, wished to say that he was not regularly a delegate, but, through the kindness of his brethren, he was admitted. He wished to say that, as a preliminary proposition, he would ask the Council to decide that, as the distant States South were but thinly represented, the vote upon subjects of importance should be in accordance with the Congressional strength of each State. He hoped the Northern men did not desire any numerical advantage over their Southern brethren.

Mr. BREWSTER objected to the consideration of that matter at the present time. He believed it was the object of the present Council to consider the Twelfth Section. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. J. W. BARKER asked the President to read the call.

The President said he had thought he had a call with him, but, when he looked into his trunk, he found he had left it at home.

Mr. BREWSTER, of Mass., thought the question might as well be met. He would now propose that the Twelfth Section be stricken out. He believed the South was in favor of meeting it now. He wished to meet it now, for he believed it for the best. He was for union, as strongly as any other man, and as such he wished to say that Massachusetts and the North could not go into the next campaign with that Twelfth Section in the platform. With that, they would be divided, and could do nothing. He had proposed his substitute for the purpose of meeting the question, and deciding it in such manner as would secure harmony between the brethren North and South. He hoped the Council would come to a direct vote upon it, for if they should not the North could not go on another inch with them. He wished gentlemen to come immediately to a direct vote upon it, and to so act as that when asked, How goes the American Order? the answer would be, Victory sits perched upon our banners. [Cheers.]

Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, offered a resolution, which amended, was in substance that the Council vote in accordance with the Congressional strength of each State, and on that he called the previous question. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Delegates of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia now present be entitled, in voting upon all questions relating to the principles and policy of the American Party, to as many votes, and no more, as they are entitled to, according to the number of Representatives in said States, Territories and District in this body, provided that Delegates present vote for themselves individually, and as an aggregate body cast the vote of those Delegations of the States, Territories and District, which may be absent, but only in cases where there is [illegible].

The previous question was put and [illegible], and the Ayes and Nays were then called on a motion to lay aside the twelfth section resolutions by Mr. BREWSTER. The Chair announced that in effect the resolution was to defer the regular business for the purpose of giving to each State its full congressional strength when voting.

Several members now rose and attempted to get the floor, but the Chair decided them all to be out of order, and stated that the vote was on the motion to set aside the resolutions by Mr. BREWSTER.

The vote was then taken and resulted as follows, Ayes 94, Nays 72. The resolution was then declared adopted.

The Northern delegates voted against it to a man.

The New-York delegation voted for it, with three exceptions.

Mr. BUSHNELL WHITE, of Ohio, voted Aye on the question, which called out applause from the New-York delegation and hisses from the North.

Mr. STEVENS' (N. Y.) resolution then came up for consideration, when the Council adjourned until 4 o'clock, and resolved that 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. should be the regular hours of meeting during the session of the Council.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Council had been called to order for the afternoon, Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, arose, and to the surprise of many withdrew the resolution offered by him near the close of the morning session. In doing so, he said he had been constrained to withdraw it, in consequence of a desire of the Southern delegates that it should be withdrawn. They had said to him that they did not wish any advantage not guaranteed by the Constitution, and he was gratified to know that his Southern brethren were disposed to sacrifice so much for the sake of union.

Mr. B. WHITE, of Ohio, renewed the motion for the purpose of stating that he came to the Convention in a spirit of conciliation. The gentleman from New-York was only fair to their Southern brethren.

Governor FORD, of Ohio, desired to say a word in reply to Mr. WHITE. In June they had forced Ohio to stand by the rules of the Council, and he demanded in justice that the South should stand by the rules now. He would tell the gentlemen from the South that the North and West had come to the Council for the purpose of repudiating the obnoxious Twelfth Section, and he would tell the South that he was not here as a doughface, or to excuse doughfaces. He wished the South to understand, and to understand clearly, that the Northern men were here to repudiate that obnoxious Twelfth Section, which even New-York had repudiated, and that they were here determined that with their consent there should be no more Slave States and no more Slave Territories. And they would be found to stand firm to their avowed principles.

Mr. PARSONS, of New-York, wished to say that he was a citizen of the United States, and not of a section. He was from Albany, but he did not come to the Convention as an Albany man. He hoped there would be union, and that there was no delegate who would return home and steal negroes from the South, as he feared Brother FORD would do.

Gov. FORD arose to reply. He wished to say that he had been charged with a disposition to steal negroes from the South. That was not true; but he would say to the gentleman from New-York that he had rather steal negroes, or aid in their escape from bondage, than to do as the gentleman from Albany would probably do—employ himself in seizing negroes who should have escaped from bondage, and hurry them back to Slavery. [Great applause.]

Mr. J. W. BARKER desired to say that Gov. FORD did not pretend to represent New-York, and he believed that he had no desire to misrepresent New-York. He denied that the party in New-York had repudiated the Twelfth Section.

Gov. FORD—What did you do at Binghamton?

Brother BARKER—We did not repudiate it. The platform adopted by the National Convention in June was received and filed, but not considered.

Gov. FORD—Did you not repudiate the Twelfth section in the State canvass?

Brother BARKER—No, Brother FORD; not as a party. I will tell you that I have heard that in some portions of the State, where there was a strong Republican spirit, the brethren had claimed that the State Council had not considered it.

The postponed resolutions of Mr. BREWSTER and the amendment of Mr. ELY, proposing the repudiation of the Twelfth Section were taken up.

Mr. ELY desired to say that as a secret Order the American Party had no more to do with Slavery than the Freemasons had to do with Episcopacy. He had come to fulfill a duty, and he meant to do it. He had come for the purpose of agreeing to something on which they could all harmonize, and in view of his duty he wished to say that the South had no right to ask him to agree to anything favorable to Slavery. He asked the South to yield on that point, that all might harmonize on the pure principles of the American Party. He desired to ask whether there was any bond of union on which the North and South can stand. He thought there was, and that bond was the Constitution. He wished no stronger defence of Northern interests than the Constitution offered, and that the North must have. At the North they had a platform with two legs to it,—one was Americanism, and the other was Anti-Slavery. At the South they had a platform with two legs to it,—one of which was Americanism and the other Pro-Slavery. And he was willing they should stand upon it at home, but they had no right to stand upon it in a National Council. His principles were the Bible and the Constitution.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, said he had a series of resolutions to offer, which he believed the North and South could stand on, but as it was not then in order to present them, he would postpone offering them until the proper time.

Mr. G. CHAUNCEY BURR, of New-York, now desired to renew his motion that a Committee be appointed to consider all the resolutions and report upon them. He was pleased to see so much harmony. Many, he thought, were unconsiderably full of harmony. He was a plain man. His mind would not split more than forty hairs at one time, and, therefore, he failed to distinguish between Anti-Slavery and Abolitionism. New-York was not Anti-Slavery, because she had nothing to do with it. They had abolished Slavery, not because they had any religious scruples, but because it was unprofitable. Viewing it in the same light, Massachusetts had abolished Slavery twenty-one years ago, and he claimed for the South the same privileges in the matter of Slavery as the North had enjoyed—to abolish it when unprofitable, and to manage for themselves until that time. He wound up with a tirade against WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. J. P. SANDERS, of New-York, arose to say that New-York had repudiated the Twelfth Section. [Cheers, and cries of "Order."] When the State Council met at Binghamton, the Twelfth Section was the great subject of consideration, and it was then repudiated in a resolution, with but three dissenting votes. [Applause.] In conclusion, he offered the following substitute:

SUBSTITUTE OF SANDERS OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, At a session of the National Council, held at Philadelphia in June, 1855, certain resolutions were adopted and set forth as the platform of the American party, and whereas the National Council was formed expressly as a legislative body with full power to make all laws, necessary to carry into operation throughout the Union the objects of this Order, therefore

Resolved, That the passage of the resolutions adopted at the June session, 1855, of the National Council, commonly known as the platform of the American party, was an assumption of power not guaranteed to the body by their constitution, nor called for by the American party throughout the States.

Resolved, That the said resolutions be, and they are hereby, rescinded.

Resolved, That each State be, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt any platform they may deem expedient; provided, however, they maintain the following abstract principles:

1. Americans only to rule America.

2. The [illegible] of the naturalization laws, so as to make the period of probation for all those not born under the jurisdiction of the United States, twenty-one years.

[illegible] would not be considered at this time.

Mr. MATHEWS, of California, moved the previous question, which was carried by a vote of 83 to 75.

A motion to adjourn was made, and the Chair decided it to be in order. Lost.

The question was then taken on the substitute presented by Mr. BREWSTER, of Massachusetts.

There were many efforts made to stave off a vote. Several proposed to divide the substitute.

The President decided that it could not be divided under the previous question.

Governor FORD, of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the President.

A motion was made to lay the appeal upon the table, and carried.

The question was now taken amid great excitement, and with the following result:

Ayes, 104; Noes, 68.

As soon as the vote was announced the excitement was intense.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, desired to say that he had but little to say on the occasion, and that was that he hadn't but little faith in Americanism at the North. It was fast verging into Abolitionism. The men of the North knew not what they were doing. The effect of the conduct of the North was endangering the lives and property of the men of the South. Already there had been attempts at incendiarism by the slaves in his immediate district, and he believed it was in consequence of what they had read of the doings of the men of the North. When the time should come, as come it must, when the South must act, the North would find that the South would present an unbroken front.

Mr. J. W. BARKER regretted the result. It had been his intention to present the following resolution, which he thought would have had a harmonizing effect:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unwise for this Council to discuss, in any manner, the subject of Slavery; that we leave that vexed question where the Constitution has left it, without adding to or taking from its provisions.

The Southern Delegates complained bitterly that they had not been heard, and talked much of their desire that conciliatory measures should have been passed.

At 8½ o'clock the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

It is thought the South will not appear in the Council. The excitement is very great. You will understand that it is a substitute to the resolution of Mr. BURR, which was carried. It is thought the vote on the final adoption will not be so large.

The following is the vote on BREWSTER's substitute:

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Anthony Colby, Yea. James W. Emery, Yea.

MASSACHUSETTS.
A. A. Richardson, absent. J. H. Temple, Yea.
A. A. Richmond, absent. W. S. Thurston, Yea.
H. B. Wheelwright, Yea. J. Sumner, Yea.
A. B. Ely, Yea. S. M. Allen, Yea.
J. M. Keith, Yea. E. R. Pangborn, Yea.
A. O. Brewster, Yea. A. C. L. Arnold, Yea.
E. K. Robinson, Yea. O. K. Hawkes, Yea.

CONNECTICUT.
N. D. Perry, Yea. D. B. Booth, Yea.
J. E. Dunham, Yea. A. H. Hodey, Yea.
L. G. Peck, Yea.

RHODE ISLAND.
W. O. Simmons, Yea. O. Chace, Yea.
E. J. Nightingale, Yea. J. C. Knight, Yea.

NEW-YORK.
F. W. Walker, Nay. W. Oakes, Yea.
John K. Oakley, Yea. E. S. Seymour, Yea.
H. A. Morgan, Nay. S. Squires, Nay.
W. W. Woodward, Yea. J. Cooper, Yea.
J. W. Barker, Nay. C. C. Burr, Nay.
S. A. Reynolds, Absent. G. C. Bennett, Nay.
W. H. Chester, Nay. E. Marvine, Yea.
James Owens, Nay. J. D. Ford, Nay.
J. P. Sanders, Yea. P. P. Midler, Nay.
T. J. Lyon, Nay. R. P. Binley, Yea.
G. S. Nichols, Yea. J. Bullock, Nay.
Jno. Van Dewzer, Jr., Nay. Ambrose Stevens, Yea.
F. L. Westbrook, Yea. M. Johnson, Yea.
L. S. Parsons, Yea. H. C. Wetmore, Nay.
Charles E. Pickett, Yea. D. H. Bolles, Yea.
H. G. Campbell, Yea. S. H. Hammond, Yea.
L. L. Lowell, Nay. K. Seymour, Yea.
G. C. Jones, Nay.

DELAWARE.
E. Clement, absent. E. J. Smithers, Yea.
E. P. Johnson, Yea.

MARYLAND.
W. H. Purnell, Nay. J. B. Gordon, Nay.
W. Alexander, Nay. H. Winchester, Nay.
James M. Stephens, Nay. William [illegible].
[illegible], Nay.

VIRGINIA.
P. A. Bolling, Nay. G. W. Hoome, Nay.
J. H. McHugh, Nay. J. L. Cochran, absent.
J. [illegible] Boteler, Nay. E. Kipanter, Nay.
Alfred Preston, absent.

NORTH CAROLINA.
W. H. Harrison, Nay. John Pool, Nay.

FLORIDA—R. K. Call, Nay.

NEW-JERSEY.
C. D. Deshler, Yea. A. S. Livingston, absent.
J. R. Weeks, Yea. E. Andrews, absent.
J. H. Lyon, absent. E. S. McClellan, Yea.
C. F. Johnson, absent.

PENNSYLVANIA.
G. D. Freeman, absent. J. M. Kirkland, Yea.
A. J. Johnson, Yea. P. J. Coffee, Yea.
P. A. Venoline, Yea. R. P. C. Morgan, Yea.
D. E. Small, Yea. R. M. Carlisle, Yea.
J. R. Gossler, Yea. John Covode, Yea.
R. C. Smith, Yea. J. J. Clyde, absent.
E. P. Gillingham, Yea. J. C. Pyle, Yea.
Jas. Wood, Jr., Yea. J. B. Bole, Yea.
Lloyd Jones, Yea. J. Buzzard, Yea.
Francis Parke, Yea. J. Todd, Yea.
E. Hammond, Yea. A. E. Cadwalader, Yea.
J. A. Halsted, Yea. J. B. Sewell, Yea.
F. Kane, Yea. J. C. Power, Yea.
T. S. Gilford, absent. J. Williamson, Yea.

LOUISIANA.
Geo. Eustis, Jr., Nay. C. C. Lathrop, Nay.
Louis Toyada, absent. J. E. Moss, Nay.
A. Heurmann, Nay. E. H. Lewis, absent.
C. W. Hardy, absent.

CALIFORNIA.
Charles Mathews, Yea. E. A. Wood, Nay.
F. Stanley, Nay.

ARKANSAS.
Albert Pike, Yea. A. Fowler, Nay.

TENNESSEE.
F. A. H. Nelson, Nay. C. Ready, Nay.
W. G. Brownlow, Nay. J. B. Bollender, Nay.
E. F. [illegible], Nay. J. C. Pickett, Nay.
[illegible] Campbell, Nay.

KENTUCKY.
Richard Stewart, Nay. Thos. H. Clay, Nay.
A. A. Campbell, Nay. S. Carpenter, Jr., Nay.
E. J. Raphael, Nay. G. W. Giles, Nay.
Thomas Todd, Nay. W. J. Underwood, Nay.
G. L. Spaulding, Nay. E. E. Bartlett, Nay.

OHIO.
J. F. Gabriel, Yea. S. W. Sargent, Yea.
L. H. Giles, Yea. W. B. Allison, Yea.
Thos. B. Ford, Yea. O. T. Fishback, Yea.
J. R. Baker, Yea. N. B. Thomas, absent.
S. R. Patton, Yea. W. Sheridan, Yea.
D. W. Stambaugh, Yea. H. F. Hinds, Yea.
A. D. Rogers, Yea. John Harris, Yea.
Thos. Spooner, Yea. W. R. Chapman, Yea.
H. C. Hedges, Yea. D. Ayres, Yea.
B. S. Kyle, Yea. T. T. Sturtevant, Yea.
T. McLean, Yea. B. L. Lippitt, Yea.
F. White, Yea.

ILLINOIS.
S. M. Breckenridge, Nay. Caspar W. Bell, Nay.
B. F. Edwards, Nay. Thos. C. Fletcher, Nay.

INDIANA.
S. Meredith, Yea. W. Sheets, Yea.
A. M. Pierce, Yea.

MICHIGAN—W. S. Wood, Absent.

WISCONSIN.
J. Lockwood, Yea. E. Chandler, Absent.
G. W. Cook, Yea. R. Hardie, Yea.
D. A. Gillies, Yea.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Vespasian Ellis, Nay.

MINNESOTA.
W. W. Dunnington, Yea. R. C. Ross, Yea.
W. S. Jennings, Yea. J. M. Allen, Yea.

IOWA—L. T. Webster, Yea.

Midnight.—The Southern Delegates and all those favoring the Twelfth section, held a caucus to-night, and decided to go into the Council. They will claim to be satisfied with the Constitution of the United States for a Platform. J. A.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

REPORTED.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, favorable to increase the stock of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

By Mr. [illegible], to establish a Poor-House and [illegible].

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCER, to pay the Commissioners of Emigration the money collected by the State from emigrants, amounting to $159,000.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the City Charter of Syracuse.

Also, to prevent abuses in the appointment of Receivers of insolvent corporations.

The report of the Regents of the University on the Natural History of the State was presented.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To authorize the payment of the Fishkill and Chatham Banks against the State, for money advanced to the Agent of Sing Sing Prison.

For the better preservation of notices of *lis pendens* in New-York.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. PRENDERGAST in the chair.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the sale of the New-York Arsenal.

For a thorough State educational supervision.

For a double track on the New-Haven Railroad.

REPORTS.

Favorably—To appropriate money for rebuilding shops at Sing Sing Prison.

To increase the pay of the keeper and guards in the State Prisons.

To erect a new County, to be called Kent, from parts of Steuben.

To lay out Parks and Places in the East District of Brooklyn.

Difficulty in the Wesleyan University.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Freshman Class in the University were suspended this morning. The cause is said to be the refusal of the students to attend extra recitations. A truer cause, perhaps, is that the boys have an abundance of wild oats on hand, and will insist on sowing them on the College grounds.

The flag floats from the College tower at half mast. The excitement is prodigious. The Faculty are men of pluck as well as of prudence. I doubt not all will come out right early. F.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The patent case of Kinsman & Goddard vs. Parkhurst, pending in the Supreme Court, excites a considerable deal of interest. Mr. Gifford's argument in the case to-day is regarded as possessing great ability.

Israel Kinsman and Calvin L. Goddard, appellants vs. Stephen R. Parkhurst.—Argument commenced by Mr. Keller, for appellants, and continued by Mr. Gifford, for the appellees.

The Texas Debt Bill.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received. It is said that there is great uneasiness and uncertainty amongst the creditors in that city concerning the shape in which the Texas Debt bill was passed by the Legislature of that State. No copy of the bill has yet been received, but a rumor prevails that it contains a proviso to the effect that a renunciation by the State of Texas is not to be construed to affect the right of citizens to apply to Congress for indemnification for losses and injuries sustained. This, it is thought, may create obstacles at Washington to a recognition of the act of Texas as a sufficient acceptance of the act of Congress.

Onondaga County Town Elections.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The town elections in this County were held yesterday, with the following result on Supervisors: Republicans, 9; Know-Nothings, 7; Softshells, 2. The city of Syracuse holds its election two weeks hence, at which eight Supervisors are to be chosen.

The Steamship Alabama at Halifax.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC—THE ARCTIC STILL AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, her search for the *Pacific* having proved fruitless. She crossed the Grand Banks in lat. 46°—was 60 hours in the ice. She left Cape Race for this port on the 16th, short of coal, and will leave here on her return to New-York this evening. The United States propeller Arctic is still here.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company Bill, for a reduction of their capital, by the purchase of 25,000 shares of its stock, has passed the Maryland Senate.

Statistics of Western Hog Packing.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The total number of hogs packed during the past season was [illegible], an increase over that of last year of 41,816. The increase in weight is equal to 7½ per cent., and in the yield of lard, 5½ lbs. per hog over last year.

Marine Disasters.

CHATHAM, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The vessels heretofore reported in the ice off this place are the schooner [illegible], Capt. [illegible], from Boston for New-York; and the Plymouth Rock, from New-York for Boston.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day, (Tuesday,) from New-York. Experienced strong head winds during the passage.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ACCEPTANCE.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Important Speeches of Lords Clarendon and Palmerston.

The Canada's mails reached this City last evening. We give below copious extracts from our foreign files.

The steamship *Argo*, which arrived at Havre Jan. 26, from New-York, reported having experienced very heavy weather on the passage. [illegible]

[illegible]

It has already been announced, in the telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, that on the 1st inst. a protocol recording the acceptance of the Austrian proposals as a basis of peace, was signed at Vienna, by the Ministers of Austria, France, England, Russia and Turkey.

It is reported that the Sardinian Government is very much dissatisfied with the secondary part likely to be assigned to it in the Conferences [illegible].

A letter from Berlin of Jan. 30 says: "News from Vienna that the Emperor ALEXANDER has addressed a most friendly letter to the Emperor of Austria, relative to the negotiations, and expressing in the most unequivocal manner his desire for the immediate restoration of peace. It is added that the Emperor ALEXANDER at the same time expressed a wish that the contents of his letter should be communicated to the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is further confidently stated, that the French Emperor in answer wrote a very friendly letter to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the contents of which had been communicated to the Court of St. Petersburg."

A letter from the Hague states that the King of the Netherlands, in an autograph letter which he wrote to the Emperor of Russia to thank him for sending him a commemorative medal of the Czar NICHOLAS, strongly recommended his august relative to accede to the demand of the Allied Powers.

A letter from Berlin of the 28th states that Prussia is not disposed to enter into any engagements with a view to taking part in the Paris conferences, but maintains her right to do so on the ground of the treaties of Vienna. Those treaties decided the question of the territorial arrangement of Europe; the neutralization of the Ottoman Empire, however trifling, is a modification of those treaties, and as such cannot take place without her.

A letter from Copenhagen speaks of the great satisfaction produced in that capital by the prospect of peace, not merely out of partiality for Russia, but from a desire to maintain Danish neutrality. The opinion there was, that while the chances are in favor of peace, yet that there is a possibility of the fifth proposition giving rise to discussions which may retard or prevent it.

From Athens a letter of the 23d states that the sensation produced by the news of the peace was very great indeed, and nothing could exceed the regret of the partisans of Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg says: The cholera, which has never entirely left us, has, again, I regret to say, increased in violence, and a number of fatal cases have lately occurred here.

The *Morning Post* says: We have reason to believe that an armistice will shortly be concluded for a limited period. The exact terms of the armistice have yet to be defined. It may very probably be confined to land operations, as there is no possibility of any collision at sea, and the continuance of the blockade, supposing peace not to be concluded at the time the Baltic is free from ice, would be necessary to our position as negotiators, and in conformity with general precedent.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states his belief that Russia has agreed not to re-fortify the Aland Islands. It is said it is probable that Prussia will be admitted to the Conference, only on condition of accepting the propositions adopted by the Allies.

We have little additional news from the seat of war. On the 9th of January the Russians made an advance upon the ice, with the intention of attacking Kertch, but the vigilance of General VIVIAN completely disconcerted the enemy.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russian Official Announcement of the Acceptance.

From the Journal de St. Petersbourg, Jan. 28.

Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions of peace, concerted between the coalesced Powers and Austria, had been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the Cabinet at Vienna.

Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out, in a dispatch bearing date the 11th (22d) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifice which it was prepared to make, with a view to the restoration of peace.

This twofold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compulsory cessation imposed by the rigor of the season on the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favor of a speedy peace.

In the dispatch cited above, the Imperial Government had taken for basis the Four Points of guarantee admitted by the Conference at Vienna, and had proposed, with regard to the Third Point, which had alone led to the rupture of the Conferences, a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at that epoch by the Allied Powers.

The propositions transmitted to-day by the Austrian Government set out from the same fundamental propositions—that is to say, the neutralization of the Black Sea, a direct treaty between Russia,

[illegible] the number of ships of war which each of the riparian [illegible]

[illegible]

This is not the place to inquire [illegible]

[illegible] the Imperial Government [illegible]

[illegible]

Favorable Prospects of the Negotiations.

[illegible]

The Conference at Paris.

From the London Post.

The Conference at Paris will open as speedily as possible. [illegible]

Exclusion of Prussia from the Conferences.

From the London Post, Jan. 30.

[illegible]

We believe that we shall be completely borne out by the result [illegible] Prussia will not be admitted to the Conferences [illegible]

[illegible]

It is not unlikely that if a treaty of peace be concluded, that then Prussia may be invited to affix her signature [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of Parliament—Speech of the Earl of Clarendon on the [illegible] of the Day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In answer to Lord DERBY the Earl of CLARENDON said:—My noble friend has addressed several inquiries to Her Majesty's Government, with reference to Her Majesty's speech, and I wish to take an early opportunity of replying to them, and will [illegible] with the last topic to which he has [illegible], namely the state of our relations with the United States of America.

[illegible]

I may state my entire concurrence in the view which my noble friend opposite has taken with respect to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

... However much we may be aware of the spirit which animates the country, however much it may be regretted that the vast preparations which we have made—preparations such as there has been no instance of before in the history of this country—should not be turned to account, and should not be made to redound to the military and naval fame of England, yet I am convinced that the number of persons who put faith in these reports will be very rapidly diminished when it is seen that, notwithstanding all the efforts we have made, and all the sacrifices we have undergone, we hold faithfully to the conditions which we have once accepted. But should any attempt be made to deprive us of the conditions which we have a right to demand, and to which we have already agreed, then I believe the people of this country would be as one man. They would not consider any sacrifices too great to carry on the war, and we might then expect conditions of a very different nature to those which Her Majesty's Government have now accepted, and to which they will frankly and honorably adhere. [Cheers.] There is another reason which has induced me to allude to these reports, and I hope it is not presumptuous in me to allude to it, as it is of a personal nature. Her Majesty has been pleased to desire that I should go to Paris, as the negotiator on her behalf. [Hear, hear.] However gladly I should have declined this honor, and however unfeignedly I may distrust my own powers satisfactorily to conduct negotiations which involve so many intricate and complicated questions, yet I feel it my duty to obey Her Majesty's commands, and to place any experience I may have gained in the matter likely to be discussed at her disposal. Whatever power of usefulness, however, I might possess would be entirely extinguished if it were thought that I undertook—or was capable of undertaking—that mission with any other object than that of bringing it to a successful issue. [Hear, hear.] Acting on the part of Her Majesty's Government, I shall enter upon negotiations with a sincere desire for peace, and it will be with unfeigned regret if I have to withdraw from them with the conviction that peace is impossible on terms consistent with the dignity and honor of this country. And, my Lords, I think I may say, without any violation of official reserve, that the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government are entirely shared by the Emperor of the French. [Hear, hear.] I hope it is not presumptuous in me to say that the judgment, firmness, and moderation, the straightforward and honorable conduct of His Majesty's Government in these matters is beyond all praise. The Emperor of the French desires peace, but he will make no peace which is inconsistent with the dignity and honor of France. Like Her Majesty's Government, he is determined that the naval and military preparations shall go on with uninterrupted activity, in order that both countries shall be completely prepared for war on the very day on which it is understood that the negotiations for peace have failed. [Cheers.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.

Lord PALMERSTON, on rising to speak, was received with loud cheers. He said: When great national questions are pending between the Government of this country and the Governments of other Powers, so far from the presence of Parliament being inconvenient or harmful to the public service, it, on the contrary, gives strength to the Government while that Government is pursuing a proper and right course; and, on the other hand, it is a check upon any Government which may at any time entertain a wish to depart from their duty. [Cheers.] Therefore, though rumors were spread abroad that it was the intention of the Government to propose an adjournment for a certain period, no such intention ever passed through our minds. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, I think it particularly advantageous to the best interests of the country that it should have so happened that when the great question of peace or war was pending there should have been assembled the great council of the kingdom to give advice to the Government if necessary, and to give it that support and strength which the welfare of the country required it to receive. [Cheers.] The Right Hon. gentleman has very properly put to the House the course which he recommends it to pursue. In the present state of these matters it is not fitting that the Government should enter into any public explanation of the particular position in which the negotiation now stands. As soon as any step has been taken which shall place Her Majesty's Government in a position in which, consistently with their duty, they can lay before Parliament any statement of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their duty to give this House every information which the public interest will allow them to give. At the present moment this is not in our power.

THE WAR.

Sir, I concur entirely with those who have said that it would not be our duty to urge this country to continue the efforts and sacrifices of war if we are able to obtain now the accomplishment of those objects for which the war was undertaken. [Hear, hear.] No doubt the resources of the country are unimpaired. No doubt the naval and military preparations which have been making during the past twelve months, which are now going on, and which will be completed in the Spring, will place this country in a position, as regards the continuance of hostilities, in which it has not stood since the commencement of the war. [Hear.] We should, therefore, be justified in expecting that another campaign—should another campaign be forced upon us—would result in successes which might perhaps entitle us to require—perhaps enable us to obtain—even better conditions than those which have been offered to us, and have been accepted by us. But if the conditions which we now hope to obtain are such as will properly satisfy the objects for which we are contending—if they are conditions which we think it is our duty to accept, and with which we believe the country will be satisfied—then undoubtedly we should be wanting in our duty, and should not justify the confidence which the country has reposed in us, if we rejected terms of that description merely for the chance of greater success in another campaign. [Hear, hear.] These were the feelings which actuated Her Majesty's Government. We felt, like many others in this country, that the future chances of the war were in our favor; we felt, like many others in this country, that the available resources of the enemy with whom we are contending were daily diminishing, while our resources, our preparations, and our means of carrying on the war were continually increasing. But we felt that we should not be justified in rejecting overtures which promised the possibility of a safe and honorable peace merely for the prospect of obtaining even greater successes in another year of war. Sir, I think the country will approve the course which we have pursued. [Hear, hear.] The country is in this position—if we succeed in obtaining a peace which will be satisfactory and safe we shall reap the full fruits of the great efforts and sacrifices which the country has made; if, on the other hand, that end cannot be accomplished—if we can show to the country that there has been no fault on the part of those who had the conduct of the negotiations—I know there is in this country that strength for continuing the war, that spirit of determination to carry it on in a just cause until its full accomplishment.—I feel convinced that that strength when put forth, that spirit when aroused, will in the end accomplish those objects which we had failed to accomplish by other means. Sir, it is impossible to speak or to think too highly of the brave men whose gallant exploits, patient sufferings, and unbending courage have had justice done to them by those who have taken part in this discussion. I agree entirely with the right honorable gentleman opposite, that we have reason to be proud of the gallantry, the courage, and the daring exploits of our brave troops in the course of this war, and that we have no need to continue the contest to gain glory for our army. [Hear.] The fight at Alma, the ridges of Inkermann, aye, and Balaklava, and the Redan too, are exploits which do the highest honor to the courage and bravery of our troops, and which prove that the soldiers of our present day are equal to any of those who have been crowned with laurels in former wars. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, it is not for glory or for victories that this country need continue hostilities if the objects for which we began the contest can be obtained by other means.

THE FALL OF KARS.

The right honorable gentleman has alluded to an event which undoubtedly excites feelings of regret mingled with admiration—the fall of Kars. There is no doubt that a greater display of courage or ability [hear, hear,] of perseverance under difficulties, [hear, hear,] inexhaustible resources of mind [hear, hear,] than was evinced by General WILLIAMS, [hear, hear,] never was exhibited in the course of our military history. When that event comes to be discussed I think we shall be able to show that no effort of Her Majesty's Government was wanting to prevent that unfortunate calamity—a calamity, however, which was not attended by anything like defeat on the part of our gallant countrymen or the garrison which he commanded, for it was the victims who were compelled to surrender, not by the force of the enemy's arms, but by the [illegible] want of those resources which were necessary for their sustenance. It was a defeat more honorable to those who surrendered [illegible] tory. [Hear, hear.] I can assure the House that Her Majesty's Government have taken all the measures in their power to obtain the exchange of General WILLIAMS and his brave companions, and I hope, whether hostilities continue or not, that such exchange in the regular course of such transactions will be effected.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

I should have wished to delay anything which I might have to say until I was quite sure that no further observations would be made which might require a reply, and I hope the House will adopt the spirit in which the right honorable gentleman (Mr. DISRAELI) has addressed it on the present occasion by acting unanimously, [hear,] and by abstaining from those more detailed [illegible] although perfectly justifiable upon [illegible] might in the present case lead to [illegible] misrepresentation in other [illegible]. I hope, therefore, the House [illegible] course which the right honorable gentleman has so honorably pursued, will show to [illegible] that while the people of England [illegible] restoring to Europe that peace which, both from principle and from national interest, they feel to be essential to their welfare, they are determined [illegible]

[illegible] conduct of public affairs—to confirm those acts which have been done in conformity with duty, and to manifest their displeasure if their confidence has been misplaced. It is upon this footing that we are prepared to undertake these negotiations. We trust that we shall be able to show that in the course of those negotiations we do not abandon any principle, or forego any object which the country has a right to expect us to stand by, and, on the other hand, we shall be found to have shown that spirit of conciliation which the country is entitled to expect, and that we are not actuated by any spirit inconsistent with that which should animate the representatives of a great country when entering upon an important negotiation like that which is about to commence. [Cheers.]

The Queen's Speech and the Difficulty with the United States.

From the London Times, Feb. 1.

The omission of the United States from the Queen's Speech provokes the criticism of Lord DERBY, and may possibly be a source of some additional bitterness on the other side of the Atlantic; but probably the United States were well left out, for there is nothing that we could say about them just now that is likely to please them. For our own sake, as well as hers, we could most sincerely wish that the machine of Government in the great Republic worked a little more smoothly, and was not so apt to get clogged in some places and stimulated to violent and destructive action in others. Differences have arisen, as they will rise occasionally between the best friends—between us and the American Republic. War, always odious and destructive, would be against such an enemy a thousand times more revolting than against any other. To sweep her commerce from the seas, to destroy her navy, to ravage her seaboard, would be feats neither difficult nor dangerous to a Power with such forces as Great Britain now possesses, but little would be the honor and heavy the loss of this suicidal triumph.

We are unwilling to fight, not because we fear our enemies, for never were conditions of combat more unequal than those would be between Great Britain and the United States at this moment, but because we cannot bring ourselves to regard them as enemies at all. When LUCAN spoke of a more than civil war, he must surely have alluded to such a war as would be waged between Great Britain and North America. The parent devastating the fair inheritance of the child, kindred hands employed in rooting out that prosperity the increase of which has overflowed in a tide of riches into this island, are subjects too painful for contemplation, and from which the mind of every Englishman turns aside with unconquerable disgust. Let us have war, if need be, with any other nation, but not with those colonies—the proudest historic monument we possess, the most enduring memorial of Anglo-Saxon greatness.

Yet what can we do, and how avert that which this extraordinary nation, or those who have at least the legal right to speak in its name, seem to be determined to bring upon us? Were the whole attention of the public mind of America bent upon the question, we might hope for a satisfaction and reconciliation; but what is to be done with a nation which is drifting headlessly into war with a people possessing a splendid army and the finest navy in the world, while it possesses, in truth, neither the one nor the other? A few thousand soldiers scattered over an immense continent, and vessels carrying in all about 500 guns, are literally all the resources with which the United States confront the enormous fleet and well-trained armies of England, about to be set at liberty by the impending peace with Russia. If we were the aggressors—if, taking advantage of the enormous disparity of our forces, we had been mean and base enough to force a quarrel on an unoffending neighbor—no words would have been sufficiently vigorous to reprobate our conduct; but what is to be said when a Power utterly helpless in military and naval resources insists on fixing us with a quarrel which we have as little power to avoid as it has adequately to carry out?

We find, indeed, in America an Executive Government, which is ready enough to exchange defiance with us, but that Government is on the very eve of its dissolution, and it is well known to be using a quarrel with Great Britain as a means of courting popularity for the coming elections. We have a difference with it with regard to certain places in Central America and the interpretation of treaties relating to them. Whether we are right or wrong in our view of the case we will not stop to inquire; at any rate, we have adopted the most conciliatory step in our power, for we have offered to leave the quarrel to the arbitration of any impartial State, and to abide by whatever award may be given. America rejects this offer, and continues the argument, which a succession of letters and memorials have worn completely threadbare. Meanwhile a band of pirates, issuing from her own shores, seize upon a portion of the disputed territory, and, so far from repressing their outrages, we find the naval forces of the United States engaged in assisting them against the authorities of the State which they have invaded. Our offers of an amicable reference are refused, and armed violence, seconded by the forces of the State, is let loose to seize by force that which we in vain beg them to refer to friendly arbitration.

If we turn to another cause of quarrel—the enlistment in Canada of American citizens for the English service in the Crimea, we find a quarrel intemperately urged and vehemently pressed by the American Government, notwithstanding our disclaimer of any intention to violate their municipal laws, and our offer of the amplest satisfaction to the offended dignity of the States. Amends more than enough to satisfy the offended pride and wounded sensibility of any private gentleman have been offered to the American Cabinet, but offered in vain. They cannot be content with satisfaction unless it be attended with humiliation, and require that we should withdraw our deservedly popular Minister from Washington as an expiation to the injured dignity of the Union. We trust that this rash intention is not finally determined on, or, after so flagrant and unprovoked an insult, it may be long indeed before Washington will behold another representative of the Cabinet of St. James'.

But let us appeal from the Executive Government to the people, and see whether the representatives of the community will support the Government in forcing upon us, in spite of offers of satisfaction and appeals to arbitration, a quarrel to us most unwelcome and unnatural, and to them assuredly most disastrous and calamitous. Alas! the representatives of the people can give us no answer. They have eyes and hear not, ears have they and hear not. They have met together now for seven weeks, but they have concerned themselves with nothing relating to the public except fruitless attempts to elect a Speaker.

The American press, to its honor, raises its voice against this state of things, but raises its voice in vain. In the anarchy and suspension of all the functions of Government into which the country has fallen, the Executive seems emancipated from all control, and disposed to use its power to drive things to a point at which, though the reason of the country may condemn, its patriotism will be bound to support them. The situation is becoming every day more critical, and we must await the result with a firmness inspired by a confidence in our own strength, and the knowledge that we have done and will yet do all that a pacific and honorable nation can do to avert the catastrophe which seems impending, not over us, but the nation that has surrendered the care of its honor and peace into such hands at so anxious a moment.

The Chances of Peace.

From the London Times, Jan. 30.

From all these considerations there results, undoubtedly, a conclusion very favorable to the prospects of peace, since Russia, a country the most eager for war, is unable to prosecute it, and we, whose state of advanced preparation has rendered us really formidable, have no wish but for a safe and honorable peace. The only danger which seems to threaten this pleasing prospect is the extraordinary and unaccountable eagerness of French statesmen to sign anything, to embrace any terms, to waive any demands, so that they may only put an end to hostilities. Having won great and well-deserved credit before Sebastopol, French statesmen are naturally anxious to put an end to a struggle which has been glorious and successful, without again tempting the capricious favor of fickle Fortune; but such open and undisguised eagerness tends much more to defeat than promote the ends and interests of peace.

How long will Russia continue in her present direct and straightforward course if she be taught to believe that one member of the great Western alliance has adopted the principles of peace at any price? She must be dealt with firmly and warily. We have only to be steady and resolute, and we may command all that we require—present peace, and a reasonable guarantee for its continuance. But as much caution ought to be exercised in arranging the conditions of peace as those of a sale or a partnership, and no man makes his bargain the better by showing an overweening eagerness for its completion.

Under these circumstances it is a matter of no small congratulation that Paris is to be fixed on as the scene of the conferences. Its vicinity to London will facilitate that immediate communication between the two Western Powers which will secure a perfect understanding between them, and enable the French Emperor to act, as it is most desirable that he should act, virtually as his own negotiator. Whatever terms the Western Powers agree to demand, we are convinced that Russia, in her present state, cannot afford to refuse; and, though this is no reason for arrogant pretensions or presumptuous exactions, it affords a high premium for persevering in that union of counsels and principles which has hitherto been crowned with so glorious a result.

[illegible] the new-found moderation and good faith of Russia to too severe a trial, or to dazzle eyes but just recovered from a glittering vision of universal empire, by an exhibition of anything that might offer the slightest temptation to intrigue or procrastination. The preliminaries of peace must be signed in Paris, and this cannot be [illegible]. We hope that this interval of inevitable delay will be employed in placing our demands in such a form that Russia will have nothing to do but to [illegible]

[illegible]

The Crimea.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 30th publishes the following order of the day, addressed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the army of the South and to the troops in the Crimea:

HEAD-QUARTERS, BAKTCHI-SERAI, Jan. 12.

In leaving, by the Emperor's order, for new duties I bid you farewell, brave comrades!

I give to my worthy successor an army inured to battle, and which has been for the Czar and the country a defence and a joy.

Your courage and your devotion, brave warriors, will remain graven for ever on my heart. I sincerely return you thanks for the confidence you always reposed in me in the midst of the bloody and terrible struggle of 1855—that eternally memorable struggle in which you defended the peninsula of the Crimea against numerous foes, who had in their power means of warfare unique and heretofore unknown in the annals of war.

This order of the day will be read in every company, squadron, sotnia, battery and body of marines.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ORDER DAY IN THE HOUSE.

REPORT OF TRINITY CHURCH MATTERS.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Nearly the entire session of the Assembly was spent in discussion, in Committee of the Whole, of a bill providing by an appropriation of $3,500 for the improvement of Trout Brook, a tributary of the Hudson in Essex County. The principle of appropriations for improvements of that character being involved, the debate was earnest and protracted. The bill was finally reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading. The same disposition was made of a few local bills, and the House adjourned.

The mystery, alluded to yesterday, concerning Mr. UPHAM's Report on the Canal Superintendency bill, is cleared up by a simple explanation. The Report, without an indorsement, was sent by the Clerk to the Printer, who by some mistake conceived it to be an Assembly document, and so headed it. The mistake was not discovered till the Report had been sent to the Assembly. Those who wished it are now able to make any capital out of the matter, though it for a time bore a mysterious look.

CROTON WATER IN STATE PRISON.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President of the Croton Water Board of the City of New-York, for payment for Croton water furnished the Sing Sing Prison, as per agreement, since May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1857, and interest on all annual payments (except the one from 1856 to 1857,) amounting in all to $8,187 80. Amount claimed, not including present year, $6,485. After stating the terms of contract, pursuant to law of 1846, they recite the reservation made by the Board of Aldermen—that, owing to the long term asked for, (fifteen years,) they prefer a contract of five years' duration, and on that the President of the Board bases his claim, by increasing the consideration given in 1851 ($750) to $1,250, for the next five years, and notify the State that from the 1st of May, 1857, they shall charge the State one cent for every 100 gallons furnished,—that being the minimum price in the City in cases where the largest amount is furnished; and that, as the Prison consumes 166,320 gallons per day, for all purposes, for 300 days in the year, not counting what is consumed on the remaining days in the year, the amount the State must hereafter pay for the Croton water will amount to $4,989 60 per annum. The President also states, in justification of this charge, two individual establishments in the City of New-York last year paid respectively—one $3,337 73, and the other $4,554 77. He also says, that from the gauge of the Prison reservoir, and the estimate of the Engineer, the Prison has used at least 100,000 gallons per diem since 1851; and when the large steam engine for sawing marble shall be in operation, they will require an amount of water equal to the whole capacity of the reservoir, which will amount to $7,329 84 annually—and he therefore prays the Legislature to do justice, by ordering the payment of the claims of the Board.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Chair presented the Report of Trinity Church, pursuant to resolution of Senate, 1855.

In presenting their report, so long expected and so long delayed, the Trustees of Trinity Church protest against the power of the Senate to exact such information, but state that they furnish it out of respect to that body, as well as to remove the impression that they are unwilling to display to the public the state of the Corporation, its financial condition and management. They declare their opinion that such demands by the Senate, entailing upon corporations outlay and labor unnecessarily, are oppressive and unjust, the courts being the proper place of resort when any just cause of complaints exists. They have, moreover, made answer to two similar calls from the Houses of the Legislature within a few years past. They present the following facts:

The total number of corporators is 305, of whom 93 are communicants and 212 are pew-holders. The total number of communicants, at the last annual convention of the diocese, was 800. A large addition to this may be expected from the recent increase in the number of clergy, to nine, and from the worshippers in the new Trinity Chapel recently erected. The number of pews rented or occupied by the families of deceased owners is 124; and the number owned and occupied by females is 34. These are not enumerated among the corporators, because not entitled to a vote. The congregation of new Trinity Chapel is full; 133 pews belonging to the Church are kept for free occupancy by all. These, with the aisle seats, afford 1,063 seats, and at evening service all seats are free. The corporators voting at the annual election for Wardens and Vestrymen have been generally few, in consequence of the confidence reposed in the discreet and prudent management of the 23 Vestrymen, and of the absence of any contest. The annual number of voters, has been in 1846, 97; in 1847, 49; in 1848, 37; in 1849, 54; in 1850, 23; in 1851, 65; in 1852, 29; in 1853, 127; in 1854, 26; in 1855, 32.

A schedule is submitted, showing the estimated value of each lot and parcel of land owned by the Corporation in New-York, as assessed in 1855 for taxation; the estimated portion of such value for the buildings; the net value of the lot alone; the annual ground rent; the expiration of the term, and the present value of the reversion of the ground; and rents to the Church. The total value of the property embraced therein, irrespective of leases and buildings, is $3,668,716. Total amount of annual rents, $71,301 97. Present total value of reversions, including present value of ground rents, $1,984,392.

Since 1st November, 1855, 84 leases have expired; of these, 47 lots have been relet, and the reversions in fee of 37 have been sold. In the same period 76 other lots have been sold, making total of lots sold within five years 113. The whole value of the landed estate of the Church, exclusive of present value of rents, is $1,446,371 71.

The Church has, for a long series of years, made gifts of lots or proceeds of sale to churches and institutions of learning or charity in the City and State. By reason of these gifts and sales, the landed estate has gradually diminished, till, out of [illegible] lots originally owned, not more than 891 remain. These sales have, at times, been slow, and, mainly in order to meet these gifts to churches and other institutions, a debt, in anticipation of such sales, amounting on May 1, 1855, to $648,913, has been incurred.

The lots included in the valuation do not include land occupied by churches or grave-yards. The whole productive estate is stated as follows:

Real estate	$1,446,371 71
Bonds and mortgages	199,489 41
Cash in Bank at close of last fiscal year	19,389 36
Total	$1,665,249 [illegible]
Deduct the debt	648,913 [illegible]
Net value	$1,016,33[illegible] 58

The report enlarges upon the course of the Vestry in distributing the charities of the Church throughout the State, and declares that such has been deemed their duty. They then exhibit the present income of the Church, and the purposes to which it is devoted and is applicable as follows:

Rents from real estate	$71,301 97
Pew rents, estimated	[illegible]
Interest on bonds and mortgages, at 6 and 7 per cent	12,900 00
Total income	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Churches in their churches and chapels	17,276 [illegible]
Allowances to other churches (annual)	16,375 [illegible]
Annuities to families of deceased clergymen	[illegible] 00
Support of Mission in Africa	250 00
Total	[illegible]
Deficit	[illegible]

The report that the Vestry have, under the present circumstances of the Church, been unable to meet the demands for aid made by other Churches, they believe has given rise to the Senate's inquiry. But they have resolved to labor with their means for the good of the poor in the neighborhood of their own churches of Trinity, St. Paul, St. John, and St. George, and hence must arise a proportionate want of power to respond to the applications for aid from other congregations. The amounts given in aid of other churches, from the year 1807 to 1855, are set forth in detail, and present the following aggregate:

Donations to free Churches in the City of New-York	$179,580 90
Gifts to Churches in the City not free during the same period	58,419 00

These are the whole amounts given to other Churches in the City. Within the same period the Vestry have purchased lands in Twenty-fifth-street and built Trinity Chapel at a cost, for building and site, of $227,164 82.

During the same period Trinity Church has given in grants and appropriations to churches, in different parts of the State out of the City, an aggregate of [illegible].

During the three years previous to 1855, Trinity Church has made the following appropriations to institutions of charity, benevolence and learning, in the City of New-York:

Grants of burial lots in Trinity Church Cemetery: To the Orphan Asylum, 465 square feet; to the Society for the relief of aged and indigent females, 500 square feet; the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society, 300; to Christ Church, a plot to be selected; to the Orphan House, the same.

The Trustees make the following statement to show the unvarying policy, governed by which, the corporation has, from an early day, continually dispensed abroad the property with which it was endowed.

From the year 1790 to the 15th of February, 1855, Trinity Church gave and appropriated to Churches in New-York City not free, 199 lots, and cash ... $489,125 70.

Counties.		Counties.	
Albany	$18,000	Ontario	4,656
Allegany	900	Orleans	2,500
Cattaraugus	1,300	Orange	8,973
Cayuga	820	Oswego	4,025
Chemung	800	Otsego	3,070
Chenango	3,000	Putnam	1,800
Columbia	7,800	Queens—lots 13, &	11,227
Cortland	500	Rensselaer	3,250
Delaware	1,650	Richmond	3,500
Dutchess	21,150	Steuben	1,600
Essex	400	Seneca	2,650
Franklin	400	St. Lawrence	5,750
Fulton	400	Saratoga	4,522
Genesee	1,500	Schenectady	4,100
Greene	13,500	Suffolk	3,150
Herkimer	7,250	Sullivan	1,500
Jefferson	2,700	Tioga	1,570
Kings—lots 2, and	36,410	Tompkins	850
Livingston	2,900	Ulster	3,200
Madison	500	Washington	2,350
Monroe	4,700	Wayne	2,450
Montgomery	3,000	Westchester—lots	
Niagara	1,600	5 and	15,300
Oneida—lots 4, and	2,100	Wyoming	800
Onondaga	4,355	Yates	1,600

Total—Lots, 148. Money—$791,518 86.

From the year 1848 to this time they have given for general purposes, for the advancement of the church, 25 lots and $19,000; for general and public purposes 17 lots and $750; to institutions of learning and charity schools 115 lots and $66,778 67, and leased for 68 years, free of rent, 5 lots; for support of Episcopate and church societies $19,986 36; annuities and donations to aged and infirm clergymen and to widows and families of deceased clergymen $126,984 30—being a total for the purposes last enumerated of 178 lots and $336,311 [illegible].

The Report concludes as follows: Thus has this corporation administered its estate, freely granting it for the spread of religion in all parts of the State, for the support of ministers of the gospel, and the succor of their families, and for the aid and endowment of institutions of learning. It has for these purposes paid $1,297,592 78, and given a large number of lots of land, by these means diminishing its property to one-third of its original extent. The vestry have in this communication ventured to give a more complete statement of the condition and acts of the church, than is expressly called for by the resolutions of your Honorable Body, because they [illegible] for the more perfect justification [illegible], and because they were confident [illegible] would receive it as an answer more [illegible] than a more limited return.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

On motion of Senator SPENCER the report was referred to a Select Committee, and the Chair appointed, as such Committee, Messrs. SPENCER, NOXON and RAMSAY.

CITY SUPERVISORS.

Mr. BROOKS presented a resolution from the Board of Supervisors of New-York, asking an amendment of the Revised Statutes, so as to relieve the Mayor and Recorder from acting as Supervisors.

NOTICES.

The following notices were given of bills to be introduced:

By Mr. BROOKS, to increase the number of Trustees to the Jews' Hospital.

By Mr. NOXON, to prevent abuses by receivers of insolvent corporations.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of NATHAN WHEELER.

For a ferry across Great Sodus Bay.

Amending the Charter of the Onondaga Orphan Asylum.

To give certain cases preference on Court Calendars.

To increase the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court Judges.

Authorizing the Flushing and Newtown Plank Road to sell part of their road.

STATE BOUNDARY.

The Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to meet with like officers from the State of Connecticut, to definitively settle the boundary line between the two States.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

From a report sent to Gov. CLARK, I gather the following statistics of small crime in the City of New-York. During the year there were committed to the four District Prisons:

White males	16,361	Colored males	609
White females	9,635	Colored females	381

Making a total of 26,264. Of these 8,926 were natives and 27,338 were foreigners.

There were of temperate habits	3,561
There were of intemperate habits	32,703
There could not read	11,818
There could read only	4,686
There could read and write	16,499
There were well educated	1,321
There were classically educated	31
Unknown	2,112

These statistics would strongly illustrate and enforce an essay upon temperance. LEO.

Kansas Emigration from Alabama—Col. Buford's Scheme, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 14.

The severities of a Winter of unprecedented length are still upon us. For more than two months there has been hardly a single day of that bright weather peculiar to the South. Stock in places has suffered much, since no provision is made against such a season as this. A planter from northern Mississippi tells me, that of a drove of two hundred he will lose sixty or seventy head. And this is not a solitary instance.

The navigable waters of the State are getting low again, notwithstanding so much rain has fallen in the last few months. The state of the roads has kept back much cotton from the markets, yet with a few weeks of good weather the most of it will be sent forward. A considerable portion of the crop is still ungathered, in some of the richer regions of the State. Spring work will necessarily be late.

Corn is abundant at fifty to sixty cents, whilst other provisions are higher than at the North. Potatoes and fruits, especially, are held at enormously high prices. What would people think in New-England, if compelled to pay from five to seven dollars per barrel for Irish potatoes and apples?

Col. BUFORD is stumping the State in behalf of his Kansas scheme, but with little success. Having embarked a large fortune in the enterprise, failure now will ruin him. He appeals to Southern pride, which responds languidly to his urgent call. Five, ten, rarely twenty dollars is the sum one [illegible] to send the poor out. The terms which Col. BUFORD offers are these: He pays the expense of an emigrant and aids him in securing a preemption [illegible] lending in Kansas his money is to be collected, or he is to receive as an equivalent [illegible] tion. He says that he shall be able to take out three or four hundred in April on these terms. I need not tell you what sort of men go on such an expedition from a Southern State. The Free State men should be well armed with whisky, and there will be little need for Sharpe's rifles.

There really is no enthusiasm on this subject in the State, despite all the stumping and newspaper writing. I will keep you "posted" on this subject.

YOURS.

The Kansas Resolutions of Ohio in the Georgia Legislature—Direct Retaliation Urged—Great Excitement Among Members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FEB. 15.

Mr. JONES, of Muscogee, moved to reconsider the bill, lost yesterday, providing for attachments in certain cases. Mr. J. said that he had no idea the bill could be passed; but he wished it reconsidered, in order that some mode of retaliation on the North might be adopted. He was not partial to any particular mode of retaliation, but he thought something should be done.

Mr. HARRIS, of Fulton, also favored the reconsideration. He had always been on the side of conservatism since he had held a seat on the floor of the House; and had voted against this present bill, because it was an emasculation of the Georgia Platform, and afforded loop-holes through which the timid might escape from a manly support of that platform. "But the times, Mr. Speaker, are ominous. I hold in my hand a document, a preamble and resolution recently introduced into the Legislature of Ohio, which is the strangest document I have ever seen from any cradle up to this hour. It put an entirely new face upon this question, and induces me to vote for a reconsideration of the bill, against which I voted yesterday from Constitutional reasons. I now vote for reconsideration, in order that I may offer a substitute, and for this only." It seems that Col. LANE, now in Kansas, has recently been sending some information to Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and upon the heel thereof, the following preamble and resolution have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, viz:

Whereas, It is a matter of general notoriety that Kansas Territory is being invaded from time to time by hordes of hostile ruffians, who are plundering and destroying property, butchering the innocent inhabitants in the most cruel and wanton manner, and setting at open defiance all those rules and principles which ought to govern the intercourse of man and man; and, whereas, the Executive of the United States has been appealed to in vain for protection; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of Ohio, in the exercise of its popular sovereignty, through its General Assembly, to raise, arm and equip five regiments of volunteers, to provide all the necessary provisions, munitions, and pay for six months' service in Kansas, to preserve the peace and protect the settlers from the depredations of the land pirates who infest that Territory.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wished it understood that I am in favor of retaliation; and I wish this bill reconsidered, in order that I may strike out all after its enacting clause, and insert the following:

Whereas, a resolution has been offered in the Legislature of Ohio, in the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of Ohio, in the exercise of its "popular sovereignty," through its General Assembly, to raise, arm and equip five regiments of volunteers; to provide all the necessary provisions, munitions, and pay for six months' service in Kansas, to preserve the peace and protect the settlers from the depredations of the land pirates who infest that Territory.

And whereas such interference on the part of that State is unauthorized by the Constitution, revolutionary in its character, and utterly subversive of our rights under the Federal compact: And whereas our property, our homes—our lives, and the lives of our wives and children are periled by such wanton, aggressive, and treasonable action: And whereas it is the right of any people to repel force with force:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when the Governor of the State of Georgia shall be advised that the provisions of the resolution pending in the Legislature of Ohio has been adopted, and efforts made to carry it into effect by raising said regiments, it shall be his duty to raise a like number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, at the expense of this State, [illegible] for twelve months and tender the same to the President of the United States, as Volunteers, to repel the aggressions of the State of Ohio. It shall be the duty of said President to accept or reject the services of said regiments within twenty days after the Governor of Georgia shall tender them to him.

Be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall reject such Volunteers, and the Governor of Georgia shall believe that proper arrangements are not being promptly made by him to repel force with force, His Excellency the Governor shall immediately tender the services of said regiments to the people of Kansas.

These Ohio Resolutions, Mr. Speaker, were not before us when I took my position on the Kansas bill. I favor reconsideration, and the adoption of the above in lieu of the original "Attachment Bill." If the President accepts the services of the regiment tendered him, we have upon our side, the whole power of the Federal Government. If he refuses them, we can fall back upon the [illegible] of God Almighty, and in him put our trust.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Cass.—Mr. Speaker: I hope this bill will not be reconsidered. I consider it as a cowardly and base attack upon the rights of Georgians—not Abolitionists and Free-Soilers. It has been defeated on this floor. So let it remain. While I favor the views of the gentleman from Fulton, and expect to vote for his bill, I am unwilling to use the Attachment bill to effect my ends. Let the dead bill remain as it is, and the gentleman from Fulton bring in his as new matter.

Mr. JONES, of Muscogee—I do not interpret the gentleman's remarks as impugning the courage of the friends and voters of the Attachment bill. Still, I am surprised that he should denounce as cowardly and base a policy which has so many precedents, and the sum of which is that Georgians shall trade with their friends and quit their enemies. While I am as much opposed as any man to a Federal Protective Tariff, I believe the provisions of this bill to be sound. I favor anything which will cut off from the North, that influx of Southern gold on which our enemies fatten, and which has made them what they are—a power in this land. Let the gentleman from Cass make his peg—I care not how ultra or severe—and I know of one at least, that will be with him, and will come up to the mark. The Attachment Bill contains nothing new nor strange. Similar measures of safety and retaliation have been adopted time and again, in the history of nations, and I am sorry to hear him denounce them as cowardly and base. Sir, these aspersions are unworthy of the source whence they come; and the feeblest indications of resistance at the South should be encouraged.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Cass—I meant no imputations by my remarks, as the gentleman has rightly conceived. I meant nothing personal. But I am still of opinion that it is base to redress our wrongs by inflicting injury on our own people. The bill proposes a tax of 100 per cent. on all goods and wares bought by Georgians in those States which disregard certain rights of the South. This policy is unworthy of us. *I am for direct retaliation or none.* While we profess to have free trade, let it be free as air. I prefer, therefore, an original bill to make the issue sought by the gentleman from Fulton. I wish a direct issue from which Georgia cannot retreat, or by which she must stand.

Mr. CROOK, of Chattooga. Mr. Speaker, My Kansas Bill was killed in this House a few days since. It was not revolutionary; it was not ultra, yet it was killed. This morning it seems that new lights are thrown upon the subject. Thank God! the day is breaking. My bill proposed no armed legions. Yet it was too ultra, it was unconstitutional, it was highly injudicious. Now it seems that the scales are falling from the gentlemen's eyes. Mr. Speaker, *I am too full to speak*; I shall not attempt it. But, Sir, I ask upon what conditions was the compromise of 1850 adopted? Sir, we were told that agitation should cease. But has it ceased? No, Sir, no. Still it is agitate! agitate! Down with Slavery. When before, in the history of our country, have we beheld an abolition Congress—an abolition Speaker? Agitation, far from ceasing, is higher now than ever before. And, to-day, we have before us a proposition to raise regiments for our defence. Yet, forsooth, my Kansas bill was too ultra, too rabid, too unconstitutional. Mr. Speaker, I cannot proceed; I must take my seat.

After some further unimportant discussion, the bill was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. FRANKLIN, referred, together with the Ohio resolutions, to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Messrs. MILLEDGE, PHILLIPS and HARRIS, of Fulton, were then added to the Committee in question; and the Committee were requested to report in the morning.

Artillery for Kansas—Letter from General Lane.

LAWRENCE CITY, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday morning about 200 of the Missourians made an attack upon our friends at Easton, Leavenworth District. On the day of election they made such a demonstration as compelled our friends to postpone the election until the next day. After demanding the delivery of the ballot-box, the demand being declined, they made an attack—fired repeatedly. Our friends returned their fire until it began to tell—when they retreated, with some effect. After our friends had dispersed, they seized MARTIN, BROWN and other prominent citizens, and will probably hang them before morning. [They murdered BROWN.] My own impression is, they will use this difficulty as a pretext for another invasion and a general attack upon us. We want munitions of war and must have them, and our friends must be prepared to sustain us. We will be able to hold out for some weeks, but must eventually be overwhelmed, unless we can have assistance. Send us guns, particularly artillery, through "Iowa," by safe hands.

If you obtain money, place it in some safe bank, where it can be drawn upon the order of the Executive Committee of which you are chairman.

Advise our friends to [illegible] officers, and be ready to move at a moment's notice, armed and equipped. Yours, [illegible] LANE.

To Gen. F. C. SCHUYLER, Chicago.

N. B.—Send us the artillery without delay.

THE GAMES OF WHIST AND [illegible]

Suspension of Judgment in the Case of Hearne.

Judge Capron Gives His Decision of the [illegible] of the District-Attorney, [illegible] the Supreme Authority of the Court.

[illegible] GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 20.

There was not a vacant standing room in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. Never before, within our recollection, has it been so crowded. It presented everywhere, except on Judge Capron's bench, where also sat the Recorder, a densely compacted mass of human beings. The Gamblers [illegible] They were the head [illegible] They were the cause of [illegible] the spectators in all the proceedings with great interest. If the Court would only consent to sit six nights to try the Gamblers and would provide a room large enough for the accommodation of the public, all the theatres might [illegible] close their doors. They could not, though they presented comedy, [illegible] and farce all on the same evening, offer such attraction as the Court of Sessions would present, whenever the Judge was determined to dispose of the Gamblers, and the defendants' counsel were determined they should not be disposed of.

When the Judge had taken his seat upon the bench, he desired the Clerk of the Court to call the names of those defendants—called in common parlance, the Gamblers—who had pleaded guilty.

Mr. Vandervoort accordingly called Patrick Hearne, whereupon Senator Sickles rose and said, that he had not supposed it necessary to procure the attendance of his clients, as he understood that the Court only intended to hear his authorities on the motion for arrest of judgment.

The Judge—No, Sir. I am ready to close the whole affair at once. I have looked at the law, and could find only one case in point, and that the [illegible], which was allowed merely for argument. I am now ready to hear what the defendants have to say why judgment should not be passed on them according to law.

Senator Sickles replied that he understood [illegible] that all that was to be done at present was to produce the authorities to show that he could move for arrest of judgment.

The Judge—You cannot do that, Sir, without the presence of the defendants. If they are not here, I shall order their recognizances to be forfeited.

Mr. Sickles replied that he had come into Court prepared to cite his authorities for an arrest of judgment. [illegible]

The Judge—Mr. Sickles, has the Court no power?

Mr. Sickles—Undoubtedly it has.

The Judge—Does that power all lie with the District-Attorney?

Mr. Sickles—Certainly not; but I have never known the Court to act when the District-Attorney has made no motion. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Sickles—The District-Attorney is the prosecuting officer. When he moves on the trial of a offence, it is the duty of the Court to allow that trial to proceed; but the Court cannot make the motion. There is, for instance, the case of French, Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua. He implored the Court to bring him to trial, but the Court replied that it had no power to do so, without the previous motion of the District-Attorney. The Court sits to hear and determine causes, but is not a public prosecutor. It knows not—it ought not to know—whether it would be for the public interest that a particular trial should be forced on.

The Judge—Let me state what I think the duties of the District-Attorney really are. *I think the District-Attorney is an officer of the Court. I think he is under the control of the Court.* [illegible] *The power is in the Court, and these officers are servants of the Court.* Now, let this debate be broken up.

[illegible]

The Judge—My mind is made up. I may be wrong, but I will take the responsibility. Let the defendants appear in a legal and proper way.

[illegible]

The Judge—Then I will raise one. I will ask the District-Attorney to have these defendants called.

[illegible]

The Judge—That was my view of the case in the first place. I introduced the subject with that understanding. As I understand it, the District-Attorney had moved for judgment, and the defendants were now in the hands of the Court. If they would appear the Court would proceed to dispose of the cases.

Mr. Sickles remarked, that there was no instance in the records of this or any other Court in which recognizances were forfeited, except at the motion of the District-Attorney.

The Judge said he could not see how any misunderstanding could have arisen in the case. He supposed the District-Attorney was ready to argue the question whenever counsel was ready. He was basing what he now did on the understanding that Mr. Sickles should come into Court and argue the case [illegible] The question now was in the hands of the Court to say whether judgment should be passed or not. He wanted the defendants to be present to answer what was done. The District-Attorney had brought the cases on, obtained a conviction, and moved for judgment.

Mr. Sickles would respectfully deny that any motion had been made for judgment.

The Judge—We will stop all this debate here, if you please. I want the defendants called.

Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk, therefore called Patrick Hearne, Robert McCaffrey, Alexander Edgar, George Beers, Jefferson Wells, Sherlock Stillman, William Mathews, William Norris and Eden Norris to appear.

Mr. Sickles said he appeared for the first six of these parties.

The Judge—That is no appearance at all. They must appear in person. The District-Attorney may now take the proper course.

The District-Attorney—My usual course in such cases is to issue my bench warrant, which I will do in the course of the day.

Mr. John Graham then said that he understood [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Graham said that he would respectfully [illegible] Mr. Sickles' case, that he had [illegible] the court to determine on Monday [illegible] Other counsel also had [illegible]

Mr. Marvin [illegible] Brower, on behalf of William and Eden Norris, read affidavits supporting their good character for veracity and honesty in business matters.

The Judge did not think the affidavits of much value in the present case.

Mr. Brower replied that they were valuable as showing that their word was to be trusted. They had pleaded guilty, quitted the profession, and pledged their word that they never would be connected with gambling again.

The Judge did not think that pledge was worth much. If they had abandoned the business before proceedings had been instituted against them, it would have looked well, but any cunning man could abandon gambling after he was indicted.

After a long consultation with Recorder Smith, the Judge asked the District Attorney if any assurance had been offered to the defendants that a particular course would be pursued towards them if they pleaded guilty—that the Court would be lenient, for instance.

District-Attorney—Not at all, Sir. I state now, as I stated before, that when a social evil exists, it would be a good way to repress it by holding, as it were, the sword of Damocles over the heads of the offenders—as in the case of brothels, drinking-shops, &c. *But I never engaged the Court. Your Honor may be my keeper, but I certainly am not yours.*

The Judge—Are those two defendants here?

Mr. Brower—They are, Sir; and I may here say that, being aware of the District-Attorney's opinion, I advised them to pursue the course they have done.

The Judge said he was sorry for it; he desired the defendants to appear before him. When they came forward he remarked that he had given their cases his attentive consideration since their pleas were put in. The gamblers, he could see, were persons who were not poor, not degraded, not wholly vicious. If they reformed they might become individuals useful to society; but the question arose, as to what evidence there was, that any particular course that might be adopted would produce that result. We may lay down the rule that to try folks, and not to punish them, would be injurious to society. The moment the idea got abroad that judgment would be suspended and criminals allowed to go scot free, an encouragement was offered to crime. In the case of these defendants affidavits had been read to the Court which might be true, and he gave the defendants all credit for sincerity. Still those affidavits only related to their habits of life, and were perfectly compatible with the supposition that they might return again to their old course of gambling.

Mr. Brower would respectfully beg to interrupt the Court. He would procure affidavits to show that they were making preparations to abandon the gambling profession before they were indicted. No gambling had been carried on for a month before a complaint was made. They had also given up the lease of the premises.

The Judge—I wish these papers had been presented before. I gave an opportunity for counsel to prepare all affidavits. I cannot afford to let time be lost.

Mr. Brower said he would procure the affidavits to-day, (Thursday.)

The Judge—Well, then, let these men stand committed till you have got your affidavits.

Mr. Brower—But your Honor will let them go under their recognizances?

The Judge—No, Sir. They are here now, and they must stand committed. If you can show, to-morrow, a reasonable prospect that they will abandon their former life and go into a respectable business, I will suspend judgment.

The District-Attorney—*If the Court please, the matter of bail is in the discretion of the public prosecutor.* These men have been on bail for two weeks. It would be a very great injustice to them, if others, equally culpable, because they possessed money, could keep at liberty, while these men, who are comparatively poor, should be denied their freedom. I do not consider them so guilty as Hearne and others, and if they are all allowed to go at large on a plea of guilty, these men in justice should be so too. While other parties have been occupying the time of the Court from day to day, these parties ask only the delay of one day to put in an affidavit, and it would be great injustice to treat Mr. Hearne with more partiality than they are treated, who have been in attendance on the Court during the whole of these investigations. *I will myself take the responsibility of their appearance to-morrow. A public prosecutor may sometimes represent the prisoner as well as the people, and I will be responsible that the bail in their cases shall be equal to the requirements of the law.* [Applause in the Court, which was quickly suppressed by the Judge.]

The Judge—Since the District-Attorney has intimated that these parties may safely be allowed to go at large, I will let them go.

Mr. Busteed then brought forward the case of Mathews, read affidavits to prove that he had never kept a gambling house, though it was admitted that he had played games of hazard. He had been, for a year, a farmer on Long Island, and had a wife and six children dependent on him. Mr. Busteed said that his client had put in a plea of guilty under the pressure of a strong legal necessity, as the Court had refused an application for postponement, on the ground of the absence of a most material witness. The learned counsel spoke long and eloquently, urging the claim of his client to the mercy of the Court with peculiar force and earnestness.

The Judge said that everybody would admit that discrimination in punishing offenders was necessary to be observed. If suspension of judgment, in particular cases, would reclaim a guilty party, it would not only be the duty, but the pleasure of the Court, to take that course. He had inquired into the case of Mathews, and believed him to be a reformed man. It would be cruel to inflict an ignominious punishment on a man who was endeavoring to recover a good position in society. Believing that Mathews was reformed, he would accede to the prayer of counsel, and suspend judgment. But if he should hereafter be caught in the commission of an offence, the utmost penalty of the law would be visited on him.

Thus ended the day's proceedings. The crowd melted away. The lawyers got together in groups to discuss the whole affair, and some minor cases of felony were called on. There will be fresh excitement we suppose, to-day, as some other cases have to be disposed of.

The Contested Judgeship.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A speedy settlement of this whole matter would have been materially aided if Judge PEABODY had deemed it expedient to have been a party to the action brought by the People against Judge COWLES. Thus would have been avoided the complication caused by his asserting rights and seizing the official station only when it had been taken from Judge COWLES by the discrimination and exertions of another.

There is this difference between the positions of Judges DAVIES and PEABODY: Judge DAVIES has a judgment in his favor positive and peremptory; Judge PEABODY has a communication from two Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge DAVIES has about 18,000 votes; Judge PEABODY about 5,700. As to whether the few prevail over the many by reason of the alleged technicality, has not yet been adjudicated.

The acts of Judge DAVIES are valid even if he be not ultimately entitled to the office, for he holds under color of title; namely, a judgment and the effect given by law to such a judgment. Those of Judge PEABODY, if he deems it advisable to perform any, are null, unless he be ultimately entitled to the office; and even in that case it is doubtful if they are valid if performed before he has ousted Judge DAVIES.

Judge DAVIES would assuredly be non-suited in any proceeding wherein he asked for possession of this seat, as that has already been adjudged to him, and he cannot claim that which has been given. And even if he obtained such a judgment, his position would be no better than now, for if judgment that he take Judge COWLES' seat is not to be executed, but all its force rests in the sound discretion of two Justices of the Supreme Court, certainly one that he take Judge PEABODY's seat would have no greater effect. If the one judgment is worthless, so is the other; if the possibility of a right in some one else strips it in one case of vitality, so it must in another, for that possibility always must exist, as the law never can presume there are no rights in others.

Judge PEABODY, if he had brought an action against Judge DAVIES, would have had no such troubles.

With great truth has it been said that the proceedings taken against Judge COWLES do not conclude any one except the parties, but those parties were the People of the State of New-York and EDWARD P. COWLES. And the acts and authority of a Judge whom they, the People, have set up, they cannot gainsay or dispute, till in another action brought by them a different Judge has been put in his place.

Proceedings of this nature are no petty litigations between parties on matters of private interest. They are actions brought by the people and in their name to determine whom they are entitled to have fill their offices and execute their laws. The interests of the individuals who are to be their servants are matters of trivial consequence compared with the great rights of the State, and the necessity for knowledge as to what persons shall be invested with its authority.

The law prescribes that, if the judgment "be in favor of such person, he shall be entitled, after taking the oath of office, and executing such official bond as may be required by law, to take upon himself the execution of the office." That individuals may sometimes be temporarily excluded from office, is amply compensated for by the certainty as to who are entitled to exercise the functions of these offices. And no amount of reasoning, as to persons not being concluded by such proceedings, will alter the effect of [illegible] their effects; [illegible] by the people. J. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

We have had very cold weather during the whole week; and its influence has been as effective as ever in retarding trade in Produce. Apart from this, other circumstances have favored a similar result. We have received, during the week, seven days' later European news,—bearing decidedly against Breadstuffs, while as decidedly favoring Cotton, and not seriously affecting any other commodity. Under the influence of such advices, Breadstuffs have been very freely offered at much reduced prices, yet they have been only moderately inquired for, and this, too, almost solely by the home trade,—shippers deeming it imprudent to move freely while prospects appear so adverse and uncertain. The arrivals of Breadstuffs have not been any way liberal; but the generally available supply thereof here has been found far more than sufficient to meet the requirements of purchasers,—and as holders have not hesitated in pressing their stocks on the market, the depression in prices has been quite distinct.

We are now expecting four days' later European intelligence by the *Atlantic*;—and as the hopes of peace are strengthened by each successive arrival, the maintenance of even current rates for Breadstuffs becomes less probable. Such a prospect, on the whole, need not intimidate, or be regarded as unsatisfactory by, our producers. High prices would, under almost any circumstances, greatly restrict the consumption, and this restriction would, in the end, be found to form a source of more real fear and dissatisfaction than reduced prices, which would give rise to a very extensive demand for our surplus supplies. Such has been the experience of the past,—teaching, that it is not high prices, (which always limit the consumption,) that are the most remunerative; but that in a ready market for all that can be spared of our agricultural products, (which low prices most generally insure,) lies the source of the largest and surest profits.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week were confined to about 49,300 bbls. of Flour, 17,000 bushels of Wheat, 85,500 bushels of Corn, 13,000 bushels of Rye, and 14,700 bushels of Barley,—showing a decrease of about 11,800 bbls. of Flour, 22,300 bushels of Wheat, 8,300 bushels of Corn, and 40,000 bushels of Rye, with an increase of only 14,700 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which equaled about 61,100 bbls. of Flour, 39,300 bushels of Wheat, 96,300 bushels of Corn, and 53,000 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 114,000 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the low and medium grades of State, Western and Canadian Flour closed generally 50@75c. per bbl. lower; while the finer qualities thereof are about 25c. per bbl. cheaper; and Southern brands are a shade easier. Notwithstanding the great reduction in the value of most of the ordinary and middling qualities of Flour, the demand for such has not been an active one, as they did not suit buyers, these being, in the main, representatives of the home trade, and needing only the choicest lots of medium, and the better descriptions of Flour. The export inquiry has partially subsided, and the usual shipping brands of State and Western Flour have, therefore, attracted very little attention. This in part accounts for the remarkable heaviness and languor in such kinds. Canadian Flour has not been very plenty, but the supply thereof has exceeded the requirements of purchasers, and as holders have evinced an unusual eagerness to realize on this as well as on most grades of State and Western, prices have suffered materially. Southern Flour has not been so adversely affected as other grades, owing to the fact that the supply of it has been very moderate; its reputation uninjured by careless branding; and the inquiry for it has been pretty brisk. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have slightly deteriorated, and close heavily.

Wheat has been offered with more freedom at 5c.@7c. per bushel lower prices; but it has not been actively dealt in, as purchasers look for a further decline. Corn has also been pretty readily tendered at prices 5c.@6c. per bushel under last week's closing rates, without finding very willing buyers, either among home dealers or shippers. Rye is about 5c. per bushel cheaper, and dull at the reduced figures. The supply of it is moderate, but more than adequate to the demand for it. Oats have fluctuated a little in value, closing tamely and languidly, with a comparatively good stock on the market. Barley has been more inquired for, and as the supply has been very limited, it has advanced 5c.@7c. per bushel since our last.

Cotton has continued in very active request and with quite large sales, (amounting for the week to about 28,000 bales, here, and *in transitu*;) it has increased in value fully ⅜c. per pound. Our available supply is now reduced to about 41,000 bales, against about 68,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates, were 646,068 bales heavier; the total exports from the United States 596,128 bales more; the shipments from Southern and Northern ports, 119,858 bales greater; and the total stocks on hand, 122,418 bales larger than those at the same date last year.

Provisions have slightly fluctuated in price, but closed with a generally fair inquiry at steady rates. Hog products are in moderate supply, and not pressed on the market. Salt Beef is quite abundant, and is about the only article in this line that is unusually dull and on the decline. Butter and Cheese are in fair supply, yet held firmly.

Groceries have been in tolerably active request,—including Coffee, Sugar and Teas,—at well-supported prices, with Honey and Molasses at drooping rates. We notice no material change in the relative proportions of the available stock.

Hay has advanced 6¼c.@12½c. ℔ 100 lbs.—with a light stock and fair demand.

American Hemp is in better request, and is held for higher prices.

Galena Lead is quoted 12½c.@25c. ℔ 100 lbs., dearer; but it is not very actively inquired for, and prices are somewhat nominal.

Whale and Sperm Oils have advanced,—the demand having gained considerably in vigor, while the stocks continued moderate. Other Oils have favored purchasers,—yet these have not done much.

Rice is in rather limited demand and is about 12½c. ℔ 100 lbs. cheaper, than a week ago.

Clover and Timothy Grass seeds are a trifle higher, being in light supply and improved request.

Tallow is more freely offered at ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. lower rates, without attracting increased attention.

Whisky is moderately dealt in at a reduction in value of about 2c. ℔ gallon.

Wool remains in fair demand at strengthening prices.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

The very severe weather continues to retard business in Dry Goods. Much of what has been already purchased remains here, owing to the great difficulty of getting it away to its proper destination; and merchants are somewhat indisposed to buy with freedom while this obstruction to transportation lasts. At the same time, home manufacturers are seriously prevented from sending their productions into market, and orders for such are but slow and rather unsatisfactorily filled, as the supply of domestic fabrics here is less extensive. Importers are now evincing a little uneasiness about the protracted weather embargo upon trade; and, with heavy supplies on hand, their patience and confidence begin to abate. Unless a milder temperature and freer intercourse with the country be experienced shortly, the season's traffic is apt to result less gratifyingly and encouragingly than has hitherto been anticipated. We can only hope for the best.

The stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings has been much reduced by recent purchases, in the absence of any considerable receipts from the various manufactories,—and with a fair demand, partly for goods to arrive, prices are well supported. Cotton Flannels are unaltered. Denims are less abundant and are steady, with a moderate inquiry, in part for future delivery. Drills are salable and firm. Duck is now sparingly dealt in, yet [illegible] the consumption. Ginghams are in pretty good request at previous rates. [illegible] Osnaburgs rule about the same. Printing Cloths are tolerably active and steady. [illegible] Bags and Ticks are less freely offered and in lively demand at buoyant rates.

Woolens remain rather quiet, yet are generally held with firmness. Blankets are [illegible] at previous figures. Cassimeres are pretty brisk and steady. Cloths, of desirable styles, are less abundant and are sealed at full quotations. Doeskins are salable and firm. [illegible] Jeans and Linseys appear quiet and languid. Mousselin de laines are quite as freely bought as they are offered, and prices are without any material change. Satinets are rather inactive, but are firm. Tweeds are retailing only at irregular prices.

Foreign productions are offered with greater freedom at unsettled prices, the long continuance of severe weather having nearly worn out the patience of some importers. The demand, however, is increasing and only requires the return of a more genial season to gain materially in vigor. Cherishing this anticipation, the principal holders are not anxious sellers, unless where they are sure of realizing fair prices, as they think it unnecessary and injudicious to forestall the inquiry, that is certain to arise as soon as the weather becomes more propitious—an inquiry that they presume will fully compensate in extent for its backwardness, and thereby relieve them of their supplies, without entailing any serious losses. The available stock of imported Cotton goods is quite ample, but of desirable Foreign Woolen and Silk fabrics the quantity here is not unusually large; while a very considerable improvement in the demand, as compared with that of preceding years, is generally calculated upon. These circumstances serve to maintain the confidence of factors.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 20.

Yards.	Beeves: On hand last Sunday.	Beeves: Received during the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1538	2282	51	188	2280	513
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	440	80	95	2250	
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	217	33	54	2661	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	181	110	112	......	
Sales reported at Bergen	......	100				
Total for week	......	2800	261	418	6787	513
Last week	1890	3224	290	461	4810	140

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,840
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	1,602
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,308
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,285
Total receipts for week ending to-day	2,900
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	3,584

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	764	......	......	......	513
Hudson River Railroad	441	......	......	......	
New-Haven Railroad	30	......	......	......	
Harlem Railroad	863	51	188	628	
Philadelphia Railroad	35	......	......	......	
On foot	159	......	......	......	

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	466	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	331	Texas	—
Illinois	89	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	77	Michigan	27
Indiana	[illegible]	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	[illegible]	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Massachusetts	10

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 13c.@14c. and higher.
First quality, 11c.@12c.
Medium quality, 9½c.@10½c.
Poor quality, 8½@9½c.
Poorest quality, 8c.@8½c.
General selling prices, 9½c.@11½c.
Average of all sales 10c., as there were vastly more poor than good cattle.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

We had rather a short supply of beef cattle to-day, even for the Lent season. Fish are so scarce that the demand for beef is unusually large, for a time when so many persons ignore beef, at least during a part of each week. This demand would be still more brisk, were it not counteracted by the want of employment experienced by multitudes whose usual source of weekly income is cut off by the deep snow which stops out-door business. Many of the stoutest beef-eaters live from hand to mouth, and with them a week of no work is a week of no beef. The apparent supply for this week, however, is not so much smaller than last week, the total number being but 384 less, and the number at ALLERTON'S for the week 189 less than during the preceding week. But over 500 of those reported for this week, at Forty-fourth-street, were sold out before Saturday evening, and are mostly slaughtered, so that butchers were ready for a larger supply than they found to-day.

The sellers were very "cranky" to-day, even with their best customers, and the latter were obliged to come to terms or go home to empty stalls. There was not much to tempt the buyers of good beef to-day, as most of the animals offered were below medium, and many droves were totally unfit for killing. However, some allowance must be made for appearance, since several Western lots were badly banged by long detention on the road.

The day was comparatively pleasant, and with the hard driving of bargains, the yards presented a good deal of animation.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not choose to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.. 96..	Ohio	J. E. Stevenson	Barney Bartram.
2..	Ky.	J. W. Ware & Co.	W. H. Belden.
3.. 96..	Ill.	J. & J. T. Alexander	T. White.
4.. 76..	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.. 70..	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ohio	J. E. Stevenson	Barney Bartram.
[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y.	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.

J. E. STEVENSON, of Ross County, Ohio, contributed 96 very fair animals, not too lean to kill well, nor too fat to be nice eating. Average weight about 700 [illegible] They were selling by BARNEY BARTRAM at 10c.@12c.

The biggest Steer we have seen in this market was one raised by Mr. YOUNG of Madison County, Ohio, from whom he was purchased by NORRIS [illegible] last Fall, and sold for Messrs. [illegible] Connecticut. He was fed by them the past Winter on corn-meal and oats. His live weight was variously estimated to-day at 3,000 to 3,200 lbs., and at 2,100 to 2,400 lbs. net. Messrs. WM. & GEORGE COOPER of Westchester Village, paid $400 for him, which is the highest price we have ever known paid in this market for a single beef animal. Allowing his weight to be 2,150 lbs. [illegible] We would be pleased to join the citizens of Westchester in a Barbecue when this animal is served up. The buyers ought, however, to keep him on exhibition awhile.

T. C. EASTMAN brought in 83 mixed cattle from Huron County, Ohio, which weighed at Pittsburg 1,400 lbs. average. They were selling to-day by D. L. HARRIS, at 9c.@11c. This lot was driven 30 miles to Cleveland; thence to Pittsburg at [illegible] car, ($45 to the car;) thence by railroad to Philadelphia, at 50c. ℔ 100 lbs., live weight, ($7 ℔ head;) and to New-York by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (landing at Pier No. 1,) for $3 50 ℔ head. Whole time from Cleveland, [illegible] and cost ℔ head, (small cattle,) $11 50. Besides this, EASTMAN paid 37½c. ℔ head ferriage at Philadelphia. The Railroad Company, however, will probably carry cattle over the river, if applied to. Mr. EASTMAN says the arrangements on the Pennsylvania route are not very perfect for cattle trains, and he shall not choose that route again until they are improved. One thing wanting is a "caboose" on each cattle train, so that the driver may go with the animals.

In yard No. 3 we found 76 three-year olds, consisting mainly of bones and skin brought from Wood County, Ohio. The owner says he fed them on corn two months, but they "lost it all on the road." They were [illegible] days coming. MEAD & HOLCOMB bought the whole lot, "on private terms," to take into the country to feed for a year. They will then probably make fair beef. The owner says he got just what they would have brought at home, and loses the cattle feeding since he bought them in Autumn.

J. & J. T. ALEXANDER sent forward 96 cattle from Morgan County, Ill., young and smallish, but in fair order, save the banging of 21 days' travel. They averaged at home, 1,300 lbs. live weight; selling to-day by THOS. WHITE, at 10c.@12c.

W. H. BELDEN sold for J. W. WARE & Co., a fairish lot of cattle from Fayette Co., Ky., 600 to 1,300 lbs., average about 750 lbs., at 10c.@12c.

[Being suddenly called from the City for the night, we are compelled to omit copying out for the printers several notes of droves, sales, &c., which we have made during the day.]

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $25@$35; Good, $40@$45; Extra, $50@$65.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows in fair supply. Prices have ranged from $30 to $75 the past week.

BROWNING reports Cows as considerably lower in consequence of the great number coming in. Milkmen do not give as much for a good cow by $5 or more, as they did two weeks ago. The prices generally run from $25@$50.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows at $25 to $65.

O'BRIEN reports good Cows selling at $35 to $50. Market brisk.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves in good demand—poorest, 4½c.@5c.; best, 6½c.@7c.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5½c.@7c. Extra 7½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@7½c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 5c.@7c.; receipts large and quality good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported as still scarce and high.

BROWNING reports the Sheep and Lamb market pretty good considering the increased receipts over last week. The good quality keeps up prices. The arrivals this week were mostly from Ohio, though large ones have come from Western Virginia by the way of Baltimore.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $2@$8 50.

BROWNING'S SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS REPORTED FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 20.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAS. MCCARTY, Sheep Broker at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
30	$[illegible]	314	$[illegible]
19	116 75	300	1,587 50
107	[illegible]	124	496 00
124	675 00	20	110 00
40	186 00		

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAM'L MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
34	$105 00	80	$465 40
11	64 00	1	12 00
150	754 12	2	17 00
151	750 75	[illegible]	154 00
41	156 31	[illegible]	140 00
5	36 00	8	45 00
[illegible]	371 00		

Also, 30 Beef Cattle at 8c.@11c.

"There is Sheep"—1 at $50 each and 2 at $15 each—were sold to R. HOWARD, of Washington Market, and were fattened by JNO. SCHUYLER, of Ames, Montgomery County, N. Y. Think of this, farmers—$50 a head for Sheep—and then read an article in this week's TIMES on raising Mutton.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DONNAN'S Union Drove-Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcass and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¼c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

There is a little improvement in the price of pork in consequence of light arrivals. Live hogs are coming in rather slowly.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn fed hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 7½c. for heavy and 8c. for light. Western dressed 7½c. The light hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

It now appears that the reports of the immense number of hogs live and dressed on the way, have been somewhat exaggerated. A thousand hogs piled up at a dépôt makes a very large show, and those seeing them are apt to get exaggerated notions of the numbers. However, the only reason for discrediting the previous reports is the nonarrival of any great surplus. The present prospect is for a little further improvement in prices.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still sparingly offered and bought at $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of business is moderately active, at unchanged quotations, with a somewhat reduced stock in market.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is scarce and now worth 32½c.@33½c. ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Appear as last noted.

CANDLES—Continue in good request, at unchanged prices.

COAL—Foreign is plenty and heavy. Anthracite is selling slowly, but regularly. Prices are about the same.

COFFEE—The demand is still a pretty lively one, and prices are very firm. The sales, since our last include about 360 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; 1,000 bags Rio, mostly at 11½c.@12¼c.; 100 Laguayra, at 12½c.@12¾c.; 150 Maracaibo, at 12c.@12½c.; and some St. Domingo, at 10½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Remains in fair request at steady rates.

COTTON—The market presents no really new feature. The demand is not so animated, but prices are well sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11⅜
Fair	11¼	11¼	11½	12

FEATHERS—Remain quite dull, at old quotations.

FISH—The market still rules quiet, yet steady, in the absence of any receipts of importance.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands of Flour is still somewhat unsettled. The low grades are not in much request, yet are less freely offered, as owners are disinclined to sell at prevailing rates. The medium and finer qualities are moderately active and held with comparative firmness. The home demand is the liveliest; the export inquiry being very tame. The receipts are light, and the available stock is a good one, for the season. The sales since our last [illegible]

[illegible]

FRUIT—Raisins sell readily at, as in quality, [illegible] for Layer; [illegible] for Bunch, ℔ whole box, and proportionate rates for smaller packages. No important movements in other articles.

GRAIN—Wheat is in dull request and heavy in price; the views of the principal sellers being above those of buyers. We can only learn of sales of lots of Southern Red, mostly at [illegible] The nominal range for Wheat is from [illegible] Corn is lower, with small sales at [illegible] Oats are plenty and [illegible] at 42c.@48c. for Western; [illegible] for Jersey, ℔ bush. [illegible] The sales, since our last, consist of about 24,000 bush., at [illegible] for Southern Yellow, [illegible] White, [illegible] for Southern and Western mixed, and [illegible] for round yellow and white, ℔ bush.

HAY—River [illegible] with a reduced supply and moderate inquiry.

HEMP—American is now quoted at [illegible] for undressed, and [illegible] for dressed ℔ ton, with less offering, while the demand is gradually reviving. Other descriptions are without any essential variation.

HIDES—The supply and demand are equally fair, at unaltered rates.

HONEY—Cuba is now at [illegible] and 60c., in bond, for export, ℔ gallon, with less offering, while the demand is moderate.

HOPS—There have been 30 bales sold, to brewers, at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at [illegible] terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Rules quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is in light supply and moderate request, at full prices. Nothing new in other descriptions.

LIME—Has not varied.

LUMBER—This branch of business is impeded by the severe weather. The available stock is not very large, but the demand is limited. [illegible]

MOLASSES—The market is moderately active [illegible] at [illegible] for New-Orleans, and [illegible] for Cuba, ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains inactive and nominal, at [illegible] Spirits Turpentine is still procurable at [illegible] ℔ gallon, but it is not in much request. Tar sells slowly, mostly at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rosin is [illegible] quoted from at $1 47½@$1 50 for common, ℔ 310 lbs., and [illegible] for No. 1 and white, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch is barely worth [illegible] ℔ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Is inactive, and of rather uncertain value.

OILS—Crude is less abundant, and is now very stiffly held at [illegible] for Whale, and at [illegible] for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is more sparingly [illegible] bleached Winter Whale, and [illegible] of bleached Winter Sperm, ℔ gallon. We have nothing new to notice in Red or Olive Oils. Linseed is selling in small lots from store, at [illegible] Oil is moderately inquired for, at old rates.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Feb. 18.—[illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. Sales have transpired of 650 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½@$16 for Mess, and $13 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm at 7½c.@[illegible] Cut Meats rule about the same, [illegible] Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon remains quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@10c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—Ranges from [illegible] with a good supply and moderate demand.

SALT—Is in fair request at steady rates.

SEEDS—Clover is up to 10c. ℔ lb., and Rough Timothy to $3 50 ℔ bushel,—with a light stock and increased demand. Nothing new in other kinds.

SHOT—Has not varied.

SPELTER—Is worth from 6½c.@[illegible] for Plates ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are moderately inquired for at steady prices.

SUGARS—The market is about the same. [illegible] sales of 290 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 7½c.@9c. [illegible] and 150 boxes Havana at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb. The range for Stuart's Refined Sugars is from [illegible]

TALLOW—Varies from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.—and is quite dull.

TEAS—Exhibit no alteration of importance. The auction sale, this forenoon, is reported thus:

By J. M. Hoffman & Co.—[illegible] Terms—Approved notes at 4 months.

[illegible]

TIN—Remains as last noticed.

TOBACCO—Is sparingly offered, and is in good request at buoyant rates.

WHISKY—Sales of 450 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison were effected, at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market is less liberally supplied, and as the demand promises to become steady [illegible] prices are very firm, and, if anything, favor factors. As it is, the sales are restricted alone by the [illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible] The latest charters have been a Norwegian brig hence to Stettin, [illegible] Kingston, Jamaica, to New-York, Logwood [illegible] and Pimento; also a brig hence to [illegible] Guadaloupe, [illegible] [illegible] Cuba, $1,000 out.

Terrible Explosion in Jackson, Miss.

From the Daily Mississippian, Feb. [illegible]

At about the hour of 12 M. yesterday, our city was startled by a [illegible] have been caused by the explosion of [illegible] "Chickasaw," at the [illegible] road dépôt. The engine was made a complete wreck. [illegible] The main portion of the boiler was thrown about a dozen rods, [illegible] tion. The engineer had gone up to Main-street, on an errand, and thus escaped; but a negro man, belonging to a widow lady in Clinton, who had this morning been engaged as fireman, was killed—his body being mangled in a most shocking manner. Two other negro men were badly scalded and bruised, one having his leg broken, and [illegible] other injuries; he may not recover. A dray horse, standing near, was also killed. The damage to the adjacent property was considerable. The doors and sash in the south side of the Dépôt were wholly demolished by the concussion, [illegible] as was also the case with the [illegible] one or two other buildings. It was most providential that no person was in those buildings, or passing the streets, were injured. It is said the explosion [illegible] [illegible] of "superannuation." [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] for ONE SHILLING a week [illegible] Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. [illegible] Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in [illegible] cents for single Copies.

THE DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of [illegible] and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

[illegible] Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

At the hour of going to Press, there was [illegible] of the *Atlantic*, which is now in [illegible]. The hope that she may bring [illegible] of the missing steamer, causes her arrival to be looked for with unusual anxiety.

The United States Senate yesterday ordered the printing of ten thousand copies of the map of Central America, prepared by the United States Coast Survey, in consideration of the fact that the existing maps of that country are all of British origin, and incorrect. A bill was reported for the relief the officers and soldiers of the army who sustained losses by the disaster to the steamship *San Francisco*. The Central American question was taken up, discussed by Senators BUTLER, CRITTENDEN and MASON, and made the special order for Tuesday [illegible], after which the resolution calling for a copy of the journal of the Naval Retiring Board was adopted. A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. MACE to prevent the extension of Slavery in the Territories north of 36° 30′, which created considerable sensation. A point [illegible] raised that no notice had been [illegible] previously, and the Speaker deciding that it was in order, his decision was appealed from. The matter was not decided when the House resumed the consideration of the request of the Committee on Elections for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case. The resolution was passed, but finally the vote was reconsidered, and the [illegible] referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the grounds on which the request was made.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, to pay the Commissioners of Emigration the money collected by the State from emigrants, amounting to $150,000. In the Assembly, the bill to incorporate the New-York [illegible] Society was reported favorably. [illegible] of bills to oblige the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Companies to lay a double track; to pay witnesses in criminal cases; [illegible] the Board of Emigration, and [illegible] for the relief of pauper emigrants. Bills were introduced to provide for the better security of Deposits in Savings Banks; to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn; to amend the Brooklyn City Charter, and to legitimatize children born out of wedlock. A resolution was made to appoint a Committee of three to inquire into the condition of tenant buildings in this City. The resolution awarding a gold medal to Dr. KANE was called up and adopted. Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned over to Tuesday next.

The Canada's News.

The *Canada's* mails did not arrive here until 9 o'clock last night; but the telegraph having given us all the salient points of the news, there was nothing of exciting interest to be gleaned from them. We publish on the second page of [illegible] paper the speech of Lord CLARENDON, in the House of Lords, and of Lord PALMERSTON, in the Commons, on the Queen's speech, which may be regarded as containing the Governmental sentiment on the Peace question, and the difficulties with this country. There is a palpable disinclination to exaggerate the causes of the misunderstanding between the two Governments, and there is certainly no [illegible] of a disposition for war, or to provoke [illegible] controversy. But we find in the *Morning Post*, which is a semi-ministerial organ, a leader on this country imbued with the spirit of [illegible], and holding out absurd threats, and making vain boasts of the power of the British Navy, with [illegible] about our own [illegible] is called "a rash and inefficient [illegible]." Such bravado is not likely to excite any other feeling than that of contempt; but if a similar tone were to be adopted by the leading British journals, it would only serve to add to the embarrassment of the two Governments in adjusting the matters in dispute. The [illegible] that would be likely to terrify an American would be an enumeration of the [illegible] of the English Navy. The *Daily News* [illegible]

[illegible] the vapouring of the *Post* [illegible] the equanimity of the citizens of the [illegible], but we are heartily ashamed to [illegible] is even one Englishman capable of [illegible] to such vulgar and lawless bra[illegible]

[illegible] a leader from the *Times*, on [illegible] which that paper persists in its [illegible] to President PIERCE and his Cabinet a desire to foment a quarrel with England, as a means of gaining popularity, and of enabling them to retain power. But the *Times* is evidently ignorant of the true state of the case, and displays a lack of intelligence in respect to our political affairs which we should hardly have expected in so sagacious a journal.

In regard to the prospects of peace there is nothing of a positive nature, except the positiveness of the general feeling that the negotiations between the great Powers will have an [illegible] termination.

[illegible] accounts by this steamer financially, and commercially, are [illegible] more favorable than the previous telegraphic summary, except for the Grain market, which, at Liverpool, had assumed a decided downward tendency, and holders were [illegible] a decline of 3d. on Wheat, 1s. on Corn, and 1s. on Flour. This, however, is more than compensated, so far as our aggregate exports are concerned, by a further advance in Cotton, and the much improved condition of Trade in Manchester. The French Funds continue to advance rapidly, while a further rise in English Consols is only checked by the dearness of money in London.

Who is the Aggressor?

The Southern people have demanded of the Union that it should allow them peace; that it should allow them to enjoy their own institutions, and inhabit their own soil, without fear of invasion or conspiracy set on foot by their confederate States. They have thought that this was no hard demand to make of their associates, in a compact of lasting amity and alliance. Yet the whole difference between the North and the South, raised, as it has been, during the last twenty years, to so bitter a social and political warfare, has grown absolutely and entirely from the denial of the North that the South had the right, under the Constitution, to a peaceful and unquestioned management of her own domestic affairs. If there has been any movement, if there has been anything, that could have been construed into aggression, at any time in our political history, it has had this limit: *of a struggle on the part of the South to preserve an equality with the North in a single branch of Congress, while she was hopelessly inferior in the other.*

We extract the above from a recent number of the Charleston *Mercury*, one of the most able and candid of Southern journals. But, in our judgment, there could hardly be a more palpable misstatement of the causes of difference between North and South, of the foundation, as well as of the objects of the dispute, than it presents. Yet we cannot doubt the perfect sincerity of the writer, because he concludes his statement of the case with an admission of the utmost significancy and importance. As a respectable organ of Southern opinion the *Mercury* is entitled to our thanks for this presentment of the "whole difficulty" between the Free and the Slave States, and if its positions are shown to be wholly false, something will have been done toward the suppression of agitation.

The indictment against the North contains two material statements, to wit:

First—The Northern States are engaged in a conspiracy for the invasion of the South, with the purpose of eradicating Slavery.

Second—The North has denied to the South the right, under the Constitution, to a peaceful and unquestioned management of her own domestic affairs.

These two allegations are admitted to comprise the whole cause of complaint by the South against the North, and the bitter sectional struggle *now in progress is said* to have grown "absolutely and entirely" from the *complaints thus stated. We join issue upon* these assertions as matters of fact, and as such we say not only that they are not correct, but we deny that they have any foundation whatever; we go further, and admit that if these allegations against the Free States were correct, they would place that portion of the Union wholly in the wrong, and would justify those frequent appeals to disunion as a remedy for her supposed political grievances in which the South indulges.

For newspaper articles and stump speeches the North cannot be held responsible; and when she is charged with aggression we must presume that some public and official action is referred to—the action of a Northern majority in Congress or of Northern State Legislatures. We ask, when, or where have any such acts been committed? Not one can anywhere be found. The only "domestic institution" of the South referred to in our political discussions is Slavery. We cannot recall any legislative measure consummated or proposed by Northern men, which even refers to Slavery. Laws have been passed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and Maine, designed to protect their citizens against the operation of a certain unconstitutional law of the United States. But that does not touch Slavery. Resolutions innumerable have been passed by State Legislatures respecting the extension of Slavery, the Fugitive Act, and such other measures offensive to Northern feelings; but all this does not affect, nor does it approach the domestic institutions of the South, nor interfere with its right to manage its own domestic affairs.

In truth, the piercing clamors against Northern interference with Southern rights resolve themselves upon investigation into this, that public and private opinion at the North is unfavorable to Slavery, and this unfavorable opinion finds expression in lectures, widely circulated newspapers, and now and then in sermons. And the extent of even this discussion is greatly exaggerated; for there is infinitely less said or thought at the North upon Slavery as an abstract and isolated question, than upon the political pretensions of the South and the legislation of Congress founded upon it. The South cannot rationally object to this discussion, nor can we admit, as valid, its protests against the Anti-Slavery opinion of the Free States. In that opinion the North agrees with the whole christian and civilized world, while the institution upon which it is directed is peculiar to the South. The North might more reasonably demand the abolition of this peculiar institution, than the South can require the suppression of a discussion opposed to her own notions of what is generous and just. Beside, we must remind Southern orators and editors that they use, without scruple, the corresponding privilege of criticizing Northern habits, institutions and principles, and that they do it with merciless severity. Nobody here complains of that, and would be laughed at if he did. We remember that, a few months since, the Richmond *Enquirer* announced its purpose to expose, in a series of extinguishing editorials, the failure of Free Society at the North, and a lecturer was sent from Virginia to expound that text at New-Haven, one or two of whose effusions were quite generally published in the Anti-Slavery papers as literary and political curiosities.

But, following these unsupported, and, as we have shown, groundless charges of aggression upon the North, is a most important admission. It is admitted that there has been a movement which might be construed into an aggression against the North, which movement consists in [illegible] of the South to maintain an equal [illegible] in the Senate between the Free and [illegible] States, by acquiring foreign territory to be admitted as Slave States, and by excluding Free States formed out of territory held at the time of adopting the Constitution, unless balanced by new Slave States. Granting this to be the only aggression perpetrated through the agency of the Federal Government in the name of Slavery against the equal rights of the States, is it not a most serious one? Is it not sufficient to account for all the bitterness and rancor which the *Mercury* observes has of late years characterized the political warfare between the two sections? Is it not, too, a direct attack upon the Constitution? Under the Constitution new States were to be admitted without impediment from the territory then held. As fast as population expanded territorially, so fast were States to be formed and taken into the Union. The right to introduce them is as clear as the right of a given number of the population to be represented by a member in the other House. If, then, the South has deliberately resisted this right she has denied to the North her due share of power in the National Legislature, and has sought to dwarf the political development of the Free States to the standard of her own advancement in population. Nor can there be any doubt of the perfect truth of the confession. Maine, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin were all refused admission until they could be balanced by Missouri, Arkansas, Florida and Texas respectively. Minnesota has at this day a population of 70,000 or 80,000, but who imagines that she can ever be brought into the Union except as a counterpoise of a Slave State? All remember the furious contest over California, and the fact that she was only admitted at last because she was to be represented in the Senate by two slaveholders, and in the hope that she would become a Slave State.

It is strongly indicative of the utter contempt into which those parts of the Constitution which, in their present operation, happen to be favorable to the North, have fallen at the South, that the *Mercury*, in looking about for some act which might be construed as aggressive against the North, does not think the laws of its own State against free colored seamen, citizens of other States, worth noticing. Under the laws of nations this is a palpable infraction of the comity which regulates the intercourse between friendly countries, and that it is a violation of the constitutional obligations which South Carolina has contracted toward her sister States, we take to be too plain for argument. Massachusetts has often complained against these *statutes, as a gross aggression* upon her rights, and as injurious to her commerce. Her just claims have been scoffed at, and have been repelled with insolent scorn. She has respectfully sought the privilege of bringing the rights of her citizens into the Federal Courts of South Carolina. Her demands have been rejected and her agents have been driven with execrations from the limits of the State.

In conclusion, we may observe that cotemporaneous and past history shows that the North is not and never has been content with the Constitution. Her statesmen feel, and prove by their conduct, that the demands of their section are wholly inconsistent with its provisions. Mr. JEFFERSON showed it when he annexed Louisiana, admitting the unconstitutionality of the proceeding. Mr. CALHOUN died in protesting that the South could not, with safety, submit to the operation of the Constitution; and proposed for her further security a double Executive, one member of it to have a veto upon the other. Judge BUTLER, of S. C., Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., and not a few other statesmen and lawyers admit the manifest unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, and we hold, as equally demonstrable, the unconstitutionality of the payment to Texas of $10,000,000 for claims to territory which, if hers, Congress had no right to buy, and if not hers, which she had no right to sell.

The Naval Retiring Board.

The discussions in Congress on the Navy Retiring Board are daily increasing in interest, and now that the subject has been introduced into the House of Representatives, we may anticipate some very racy and exciting debates. Officers who have been dropped or furloughed, or put on leave-of-absence pay, are daily returning from abroad, where they have been serving their country, and their petitions and the exertions of their friends in their behalf will tend to add interest to the matter. A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday, calling on the President for the records of the Board, or at least the reasons which influenced the members in making their decisions. The publication of records of the Board will lead to infinite trouble, discussions, and embarrassments, and involve the unhappy members who composed it in more controversies than they will easily get rid of. But, as a matter of justice to all parties concerned, it is an imperative duty on the part of the President to furnish the information demanded. Let those officers who have been dropped, or retired, take the consequences of their own misconduct; and, on the other hand, if the Board has been guilty of the injustice of degrading officers without sufficient reasons, it is due to the service that they should be exposed, and held up to the indignation of the country.

Beef Poor and High—Venison Good and Cheap.

Our Cattle Market Report exhibits a short supply of Beeves offered yesterday, with an advance in the price, and the quality very poor. Usually during LENT there is considerable falling off in the demand for beef, but this year there is a great scarcity of fish, and laborers must have something substantial. Venison is now exceedingly low, and quite abundant. A single lot received on Monday numbered one hundred and sixty-two carcasses.

Concert in Brooklyn.

Miss JANE A. ANDREWS will give a second Concert this evening, at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Hall. The first concert given by this lady, some three weeks ago, was well attended, in spite of very unpropitious weather. The concert of this evening is given at the request of many of Miss ANDREWS' friends, who were unable to [illegible] the [illegible]. Miss ANDREWS is a [illegible] lady of great talent, and is highly esteemed by our Brooklyn friends. Messrs. BURNS, [illegible], &c.

Piano-forte Recital.

Mr. [illegible] gives the third of his piano-forte recitals this evening, at DODWORTH'S rooms. He will be assisted by Miss ANNA KEMP, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. [illegible], and others.

Compliment to Mr. Dallas.

HENRY D. GILPIN, WM. MEREDITH, and one or two hundred other eminent citizens of Philadelphia, have desired to certify their high sense of the social qualities and eminent public worth of Mr. DALLAS by inviting him to a public dinner. He declines in consequence of the urgent public necessity for him to hasten his departure.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Repairs of the Canals—A Collapse in the Zeal of State Officers for Reform.

REPUBLICAN vs. SILVER GRAY.

A STATE ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

We had a curious exhibition in the Senate this morning, of the unwillingness of the new State Administration to be held to their pledges for Reform, or even to be compelled to carry out measures of Reform commenced by their predecessors, and in progress of consummation when they went out of office.

You are doubtless aware that the work of repairing breaches has from the beginning been performed by officers appointed by the Canal Board, and styled Superintendents of Repairs. It is in this department that the grossest abuses have occurred, and those lavish expenditures of the public money which have diminished the net revenues of the State canals and delayed the work of their enlargement and completion, have been made. The Superintendents are always, from the composition of the Board, appointed more on the ground of their political services than for their fitness for the duties they are to perform. Experience, moreover, shows that they are very liable to neglect the interests of the State, either from indifference or from still worse motives. A single instance will illustrate this. Upon those sections of the canal where the work of enlargement is under contract, it is the duty of the Superintendents to make all needful repairs. Now, suppose a culvert is to be made, or some expensive work to be performed which is not specifically mentioned in the contract for construction, although clearly intended to be embraced in it. The contractor represents to the Superintendent that this is no part of his duty, but belongs to repairs, and must be done by the Superintendent at the expense of the State. It is, of course, a matter of indifference to that officer whether it be done by him or by the contractor. If he is a corrupt man, therefore, a bribe from the contractor will procure such a decision as the contractor desires—and if he is simply an easy and good-natured man, his decision will be very likely to be the same. The *effect* is, that the State is compelled to *pay for the work twice over*—once in the contract for construction, and again under the head of Repairs.

It is in this way that the expenses of the State for *Canal Repairs have been so largely increased from year* to year. When the Convention for framing the new Constitution in 1846 was in session, they procured from the Canal Department estimates of the Revenues of the State Canals for a series of years, to be used as the basis of a provision for their completion. I am indebted to Mr. N. S. BENTON, the present capable and efficient Auditor of the Canal Department, for a copy of these estimates, and also for a statement of the actual revenue, as well as the actual expenditures for *Repairs*, since 1846. Those expenditures were estimated by the Convention at $600,000 per annum—or $6,000,000 for ten years. The following table gives, first, the estimated revenues, second, the actual revenue, and third, the actual expenditures for Repairs:

	Estimated Tolls.	Actual Tolls.	Repair Exp.
1846	$2,757,178	$2,842,214	$686,262
1847	2,840,444	3,478,484	641,459
1848	2,928,711	3,904,070	855,900
1849	3,006,978	3,442,906	685,808
1850	3,090,945	3,496,172	835,965
1851	3,178,511	3,722,163	867,780
1852	3,266,778	3,179,145	1,049,045
1853	3,340,045	3,108,546	1,098,476
1854	3,428,312	2,988,665	1,237,366
1855	3,506,579	2,680,793	989,793
Total	$31,318,785	$32,147,160	$8,928,544

From this statement it will be seen that the framers of the Constitution did not overestimate the revenues of the State Canals. On the contrary, the actual tolls have exceeded the estimates very nearly a *million* of dollars. But on the other hand, the expenditures for *Repairs* have steadily increased from year to year, and in the aggregate for the whole ten years, have exceeded the estimates nearly *three millions*. And of course the net revenues have been diminished in the same proportion.

Now, it was the conviction of this growing and ruinous prodigacy in the Repairs of the Canals that led the late State officers to procure from the Legislature authority to make trial of a new system,—and *to let out the Canal Repairs*, under proper regulations and with proper safeguards, to the lowest bidder. The experiment was first tried in 1854 upon the first section of the Erie Canal—and it proved to be so perfectly successful—reducing the expenses the first year, as will be seen by the above table, nearly $250,000, and keeping the section in better order than ever before,—that the State officers last year obtained authority to extend it to all the completed sections of the Canals. And this year a bill has been introduced into the Senate, extending it to all the State Canals,—contracting for all the Repairs, dispensing with the Superintendents and committing the slight State supervision which will then be required, to the resident Engineers.

When the bill came up a few days since, Senator BROOKS obtained the passage of a resolution calling on the Canal Board for its opinion in the matter;—and this morning we had two Replies, one from the Know-Nothing members of the Board and the other from Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND and Commissioner FITZHUGH, dissenting from the views of the majority. It will scarcely be believed that the responsible majority of the Canal Board *take ground against extending the Contract System to the remainder of the State Canals*. Their ostensible reason is the anticipated collision between the two classes of contractors; but the real ground of their hostility to the Reform is, that it will abolish the offices of some thirty Superintendents and deprive them of the profitable privilege of handling some million dollars of the public money. I was not surprised that they should *feel* unwilling to have the bill passed;—but I was astonished that they should venture to oppose it in a written report, and thus place themselves permanently on record against it. Their report is very crude, filled with special pleading, and containing some very gross misstatements as to matters of fact. It is, for example, gravely stated that the cost of adding two Resident Engineers, for the special purpose of doing the light duty of superintendence, as proposed by the bill upon the adoption of the contract system, would be $32,000. The Minority Report exposes, with a good deal of severity, the deceptiveness of this statement, and refutes in detail all the objections to the Contract System urged in the Report of the majority.

I send you copies of both reports, though I do not know that interest enough is felt in the subject among your readers to warrant their publication at length.

After the reports had been read in the Senate this morning, Senator BROOKS attempted to sustain the majority of the Board against the inference, fairly deducible from their report, that they were opposed to reform on the State Canals. He pledged himself, on their behalf, that if the Legislature would leave things as they now are, they would save $100,000 more than was saved last year. This was a perfectly safe promise, for the action taken by the late Canal Board, just before it went out of office, in contracting for the repairs of all the remaining completed sections will save more than that amount. But the passage of the bill now before the Senate will save over *four hundred thousand dollars* in this item of Canal repairs. Senator NOXON answered Mr. BROOKS, and vindicated the bill with ability and effect.

We shall see more sharp-shooting on this subject before the Session is over.

REPUBLICAN VS. SILVER GRAY.

The *Express* copies at length a contract which was made by the Health Officer at Quarantine, for the establishment of a Republican paper in the County of Richmond, and expresses a virtuous indignation that the commerce of New-York should be taxed $500 through the fees paid to the Health Officer for such a purpose. I don't believe the Health Officer will be much confounded by the material aid he has furnished, nor do I believe the commerce of New-York will be crushed by any increased taxation. For years that commerce has been taxed for thousands to keep up a certain machine, and I think it will probably have to stand many more drafts for a like purpose before the *Express* is fairly on its legs.

A STATE ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

The office of State Engineer has always been one that it was very difficult to reconcile with the other branches of the Government. It has, under the best and most discreet, come more in conflict with those with whom it is connected than any other of the divisions of the State offices. Mr. SILAS SEYMOUR appears to have inherited all the troubles of all his predecessors, and to experience just as much difficulty as those who have heretofore enjoyed that office. He finds himself in a minority with almost all his associates, and minorities with him are rather irksome. There is the Canal Board stands between him and several very pretty jobs. If it were not for the other Commissioners of the Land Office, he might enjoy some very lucrative pickings from that branch; and his two associates (I pity the associates) on the Railroad Commission out of the way, he might put the screws on the railroads that were not open to conviction, or fawn where thrift would follow fawning, just as circumstances might justify or necessity prompt.

He has concluded to remove these obstacles, and, fancying that the Railroad Commissioners were the most vulnerable, he has commenced with that department. On Friday last (hangman's day) he forwarded to the Assembly his petition, the prayer of the petitioner being that the Legislature should abolish his two unfortunate associates, and leave the management of affairs relating to railroads to his tender mercies. His reasons I can thus briefly condense:

1. He is a minority of the Board.
2. One of his associates is the representative of the railroads—hence he must be their tool.
3. That the remaining associate is a political opponent.
4. That the State Engineer was only added to the Commission to give it weight and respectability.

I sympathise with Mr. SEYMOUR. I have myself been in a minority before now, and I never did relish it. I can fancy how irksome such a restraint must be upon a five-per-cent. contract broker. I can also fancy how difficult it must be for Mr. SEYMOUR to realize that a man can be anything but a tool of those by whom he is appointed. Mr. SEYMOUR has no personal experience that would enable him to believe such a thing possible. If Mr. SEYMOUR'S aversion to a political opponent is half as intense as I sometimes feel myself, he should move heaven and earth to accomplish his extinction. Mr. SEYMOUR is, in my opinion, fully justified in even violating the common courtesies of official associations, to secure the annihilation of an object that must be so particularly repulsive. Originally the State Engineer was added to the Commission to give it the benefit of his professional training and experience, and thereby to add weight and respectability. I am sorry to say that about the first of January last, that provision of the law became a nullity, and that it will probably remain inoperative during the entire time that Mr. SEYMOUR has to serve.

The petition, though signed by Mr. SEYMOUR, is understood to be the *joint production* of the State Engineer and Mr. MCCALLUM, who is connected with one of the principal railroad interests of the State. Messrs. GOODRILL and HARDWELL, in the absence of Mr. SEYMOUR, (who is sitting for LAW at the Hindoo National Convention,) are engaged in the preparation of a memorial setting forth reasons which shall, in their estimation, warrant the Legislature in extinguishing the Canal Board. The annihilation of the Commissioners of the Land Office Mr. SEYMOUR thinks he is equal to, "solitary and alone."

Mr. SEYMOUR, pitch in. LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reeder Contested Election Case—Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The defeat of the Anti-Nebraska men to-day on the resolution to send for persons and papers in REEDER'S case, was caused by the defection of HAVEN and DUNN, and by absenteeism.

The Government dispatches per *Canada* have not yet arrived. If they confirm the report that Lord CLARENDON refuses to recall Mr. CRAMPTON, he will be promptly dismissed. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. DOUGLAS, on his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. MASON stated that the existing maps of Central America are nearly all of British origin; therefore, in view of conflicting opinions between this Government and England, the Committee on Foreign Relations consider it eminently important that a correct map be procured for diffusion throughout the Union.

On motion, 10,000 copies of the map of Central America, prepared by the United States Coast Survey, were ordered printed.

THE STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. WELLER reported a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army who sustained losses by the disaster to the steamship *San Francisco*.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill to establish the Collection Districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and delivery.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

After other miscellaneous business a brief discussion on the Central American question ensued, Messrs. BUTLER, CRITTENDEN and MASON taking part in it.

The Central American question was made the special order for Tuesday.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

The resolution calling for a copy of the journal of the Navy Retiring Board was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. MACE, to repeal the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

By Mr. COBB, of Ala., to extend the time for the payment of duty on railroad iron.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

By Mr. MACE, to prevent the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States north of 36° 30′. [Sensation.]

Mr. MACE moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. MCMULLEN—Has the gentleman given previous notice of his intention to introduce this bill?

Mr. MACE—If the gentleman will examine the journal he will ascertain.

Mr. MCMULLEN—I propounded a respectful question, and I think it entitled to a respectful answer.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman has given notice. His motion is in order.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. SMITH of Va., appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was supported in this by Messrs. HOUSTON, JONES of Tenn., CRAIGE, pending which the House resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Elections, asking power to send to Kansas for persons and papers in the contested election case.

The House refused by three majority to table it.

The resolution was passed by three majority.

A motion to reconsider was then adopted by nine majority, and on motion of Mr. ORR, the request for power to send for persons and papers was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the grounds on which the request was made, and also to consider the proposition of Mr. DUNN, to appoint JOSEPH H. BRADLEY and [illegible], of Washington, Commissioners, to take depositions, and clothed with full power to procure information, with the view of eliciting the truth on all controverted matters suggested by Messrs. REEDER and WHITFIELD.

Mr. ORR said that when the Committee report, the House can select either of the propositions.

[illegible]

The Committees on Elections and Military Affairs, were each authorized to employ a clerk.

THE ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

The election of Chaplain was indefinitely postponed, by 6 majority, with the understanding that all the ministers of the City be invited, meantime, to officiate alternately.

Adjourned.

[illegible]—A [illegible]—[illegible]—Kansas in the Senate, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

[illegible]

The day has been an [illegible] one in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate, as you know, Mr. WILSON made a [illegible] attack upon Gov. SHANNON, of Kansas, for the purpose of showing him unfit for the position he occupies and probably the tool to be used for the suppression of freedom in the new Territory. His speech excited a great deal of feeling among southern Senators, which, however, was pretty well restrained, until the doors were closed, and SHANNON'S nomination was taken up in Executive Session for confirmation.

A STORMY [illegible]

And now the storm burst forth and a most acrimonious debate of two hours occurred, in the course of which many a bitter word was spoken on both sides the Chamber. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, is said to have been very decided in his remarks, denouncing SHANNON and the Kansas frauds in the [illegible] language, and urging that the doors be thrown open and the debate continued in the face of the world, before the world instead of within the [illegible] of secret session. He was quite ready to assume his responsibility in the premises, and [illegible] gentlemen to do the same thing. Of course, the suggestion was not complied with. The [illegible] raved as usual, but took care that it should be in the dark.

DOUGLAS WITH THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Ill., who has been frequently presented to us of late as the champion of the Free-State men of Kansas, and an opponent of the border ruffians and their doings, entered into the debate, exhibiting as much bitterness against the friends of freedom in that Territory, as did MASON or any other of the Senators from the South, showing clearly that the Free-State [illegible] have nothing to hope from him. He voted [illegible] for SHANNON'S confirmation, which was effected by a vote of Yeas 28 to Nays 12.

[illegible]

Only yesterday the President sent to Congress the correspondence had with SHANNON in regard to the disturbances in Kansas, which Senators were anxious to have in print, and before them for examination, in advance of the vote on his nomination; but the majority, with indecent haste, insisted on disposing of the question to-day—having evidently determined to carry it through at a party measure, let come what might. You may judge of the [illegible] of the Slavery extensionists by this refusal to wait even a single day for official information upon so important a subject. It looks very much as though the Administration was afraid to postpone the question on SHANNON'S nomination, lest the publication of his letters, and the evidence they present of his unfitness for the position he holds, and of his readiness to bring the Federal troops to bear against his fellow-citizens, should render it difficult for Northern Administration men to sustain him. I have sent you the correspondence [illegible] the Senate, which will show that SHANNON is the merest instrument in the hands of [illegible] crew.

THE TROOPS NOT TO [illegible]

But mark one point. The President, [illegible] received a letter from General [illegible] ROBINSON, of the 23d January, calling upon him to repress the contemplated invasion of Kansas by an overwhelming force from Missouri, issued his proclamation of the 11th instant, which [illegible] is directed equally against those who resist the so-called laws of Kansas within the Territory, and those who propose its armed invasion from without. But the instruction from JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, to Colonels SUMNER and COOKE, [illegible] federal troops in the vicinity of the anticipated troubles, direct him to aid the Governor in the execution of the laws, if called upon so to do, but does not authorize him to take any steps to repel an invasion of border ruffians from Missouri or other States! Does not every step in this business show the settled determination upon the part of the Executive to compass the establishment of Slavery in Kansas, at any sacrifice, even of the blood of [illegible] brethren?

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House the Kansas struggle opened with a resolution from the Committee on Elections, asking authority to send for persons and papers in the contested election case of REEDER against WHITFIELD. A motion of this character should have met with no opposition. In ordinary cases it would be passed at once, by acclamation, the minute it was suggested by the Committee. But the chivalry jumped it to-day, the instant the resolution was moved, and fought it desperately upon all sorts of grounds, without giving a shadow of reasonable explanation therefor. Their attempt to re-commit it failed by a tie vote, and to-morrow, it is believed, the resolution will be adopted. If so, it will be several weeks before the Committee can report in the premises. Gov. REEDER is in excellent spirits, quite confident that, with a fair committee, he can satisfactorily establish his claim to the seat of the Kansas delegate.

RELIEF OF VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

Mr. STORROW, of the house of [illegible], arrived here to-day, in company with [illegible] ALEX. V. FRASER, of the Revenue service, to [illegible] upon Congress the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking the purchase and equipment of a steam vessel, to be employed in relieving vessels in distress off the Atlantic coast. S.

Contested Election Cases—Illness of Mr. Cullom.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The House Committee on Elections has before it three cases of contested elections from Illinois, and one each from Louisiana, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, and New-Mexico. Those of Nebraska and Maine will soon be submitted.

Mr. CULLOM, Clerk of the House, was seized yesterday evening with illness owing to his arduous business duties. His condition this morning was such as to inspire hopes of his early recovery.

The steamship *Persia* grounded in the [illegible] Channel as she was crossing the bar yesterday afternoon, but was got off without damage, and proceeded upon her voyage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—[illegible] Southern and Western [illegible] Spring and Summer Clothing [illegible] the largest variety of [illegible] ever got up by the house, [illegible] to the finest articles in the trade—[illegible] superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, [illegible]

Clothe well the feet, [illegible] Cold has few perils [illegible] LADIES, IF YOU WISH [illegible] with warm linings, gaiters and [illegible] thick soles, India Rubber Boots and [illegible] with boys', misses', and children's [illegible] the various styles, call at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. [illegible]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE [illegible] Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold [illegible] Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof [illegible] warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The [illegible] of practical science and beauty, combining the great desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. Everdell is the oldest and best known [illegible] in Broadway. Established in 1840.

RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.—Ladies', gentlemen's and children's.—The best articles manufactured may be obtained, and the [illegible] is charged, at the GOODYEAR Rubber Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Warren and [illegible]

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and [illegible] Defiance Locks and Crossbars, [illegible] and door before [illegible]

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—[illegible] have [illegible] for hat binding [illegible] all other kinds of [illegible] better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible] Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of Monday last, I observe a notice of a Donation Party intended to be given at Hempstead, Long Island, on the evening of Friday, the 22d inst., to that venerable revolutionary patriot Rev. ZACHARIAH GREENE.

Happening to enjoy the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. GREENE, I feel, in common with his many other friends, extremely solicitous that the proposed testimonial shall prove to be of such a substantial character as to evince a public appreciation both of his merits as an individual, and of his valuable services and sacrifices in the cause of American freedom. The notice alluded to gave an outline over his own signature, of some of the principal events of his earlier manhood, and sufficiently indicates our indebtedness, as a people, to this aged survivor of the "times that tried men's souls."

But his battles have not all been those of the [illegible]. As a [illegible] soldier of the cross, he has gained even more enduring laurels. In the blessings of many whose steps have been turned heavenward by the force of his kindly precept and correct example, he can point to more permanently precious mementoes than the wounds received in defending our fathers' altars and firesides. In his intercourse with his fellow-men, Mr. GREENE is a most genial companion, and his daily walk and deportment emphatically mark him the Christian gentleman.

There are many in this City, both young and old, to whom a country donation party would be a pleasing novelty. To such it is proper to state, that Hempstead is on the Long Island Railroad, about 20 miles from New-York. It has several hotels. The cars leave daily from the South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 3¾ and 5 o'clock P. M., and a person leaving this City at either of those hours, can arrive at home again by 8½ or 9 o'clock the next morning. The 22d inst. is selected on account of its associations, it being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. W.

The Defaulting Collector.

The demurrer on the indictment against Mr. [illegible], late Collector in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, put in by his Counsel, N. P. O'BRIEN, Esq., was overruled yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, by Judge MORRIS, and the trial set down for Tuesday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Southern and Western Merchants—[illegible]—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS. For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this city:
CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st.

To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English [illegible], Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanide Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, [illegible], in all quantities, by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 30 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—[illegible], such as Pistols, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, [illegible], Wintergreen, &c.

[illegible] Cure for Consumption [illegible] Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine [illegible] FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and [illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.
To Professor Elie Charlier.—Dear Sir: [illegible] that you contemplated the [illegible] of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully [illegible] you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which we are so well assured [illegible] before the public at such time and place as [illegible] your convenience.
[illegible]
HOWARD CROSBY, STEPHEN H. TYNG,
[illegible] MARTIN, CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, WM. BERRIAN,
[illegible], WM. ADAMS,
WM. R. RENWICK, HORATIO ALLEN.

Feb. 5, 1856.
GENTLEMEN: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.
Respectfully yours,
ELIE CHARLIER.
To Professor H. Crosby and others.

FRENCH LECTURES—CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—A Course of Six Lectures on Distinguished French Women, will be delivered on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by Professor ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.
[illegible]
THURSDAY, Feb. 21—[illegible]
MONDAY, [illegible]
THURSDAY, Feb. 28—Mme. de Maintenon.
MONDAY, [illegible]
THURSDAY, [illegible]
MONDAY, [illegible]
[illegible] Single Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway; at LOCKWOOD'S, [illegible] Broadway; and at the Desk of the [illegible].

Celebration of the Birthday of Washington.—By the ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.
[illegible], 1856.
The ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the BIRTHDAY of the illustrious WASHINGTON, in their usual manner, by PROCESSION AND ORATION.
The Order will assemble in the Park at 11½ A. M., where after being reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, will march up Broadway, to 14th-st., to the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, where an Oration will be delivered by the
HON. DANIEL ULLMAN,
with other appropriate exercises.
The procession and [illegible] arrangements will be under the direction of the Grand Marshal,
[illegible], Esq.
[illegible] Also, the Aids.
The exercises in the Hall will be under the direction of the Committee of the day.
[illegible]
[illegible] that day will report, for directions [illegible]
[illegible] for admission to the Academy [illegible] that each ticket will admit one person only.
[illegible] the Academy will commence at 2 P. M.
[illegible] BARUCH HALL, Chairman.
[illegible]

Prof. O. M. Mitchell will deliver the third Lecture of his series on Astronomy, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst. Subject—[illegible] of the Mosaic Account of Creation [illegible] of Modern Astronomy. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the principal Brooklyn book and music stores, and at the door.

[illegible] Learning to Draw Beautifully [illegible].—Very much time, labor and money can be saved by studying A. WOOD'S rapid and exceedingly effective system, as taught by himself at his residence [illegible]. The commonly expressed opinion by all who learn it is, that it is vastly superior to all other systems.

Try Alden's Prepared Cream Coffee and Clarified Cream Cocoa.—These delicious articles are made ready for use in one minute [illegible], by merely adding hot water. Sold by THOMAS HOPE & CO., No. 133 Chambers-st.; W. V. E. CORWIN, No. 311 Broadway, and all the principal groceries. ALDEN & CO., No. 334 Broadway.

[illegible] Wakefield.—The Collectors of Taxes on [illegible] will be at No. 183 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Each member must pay the tax for [illegible], whether he has received the deed or not.
[illegible] A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED—OF RICHARD and [illegible] PORTAS, who landed in Quebec from Ireland about [illegible] years since, and went from there to the township of [illegible], Upper Canada, to reside. Communications to [illegible] PORTAS, Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Canada papers will confer a great favor on an afflicted brother by noticing.

F. [illegible] Je te cherche. [illegible] D.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN WASHINGTON MARKET—A porte monnaie, with a large number of pawn tickets, which the owner may get by calling at [illegible] and paying for this advertisement.

IF THE PERSON who took the [illegible] from the Metropolitan Hotel will return the contents of it [illegible] through the Post-Office, he will be welcome to the [illegible].

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against [illegible] a note made by LEVI HAYDEN [illegible], dated Sept. 10, 1855, for [illegible], and having six months to run; said note having been [illegible] without a proper consideration [illegible].
LEVI HAYDEN.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women of neat and tidy habits, one as nurse and seamstress, makes and mends for the children, washes and irons for the nursery, is kind and experienced with a family of children; has traveled with a family; wages $8 to $7; excellent City reference; the other does plain cooking, washing and ironing, good baker; wages $6; good City reference. Call at No. 130 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and general servants (references procured direct from former employers) at CANNING'S Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women, sisters. One is a good seamstress and chambermaid, or waiter. The other as chambermaid and laundress; is a good plain cook and baker; would do the work of a small, respectable family. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in city or country; one is a good general servant; can cook, wash and iron; makes excellent bread; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; would do the fine washing. Apply at No. 271 Bowery. They are highly recommended.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a respectable man, who understands his business; is willing to take the care and management of a horse and wagon, and make himself useful. Has the very best of city references. Apply at, or address, post-paid, W. M., office of this paper, or No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for one month. Address J. R. L., or call at their house No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook; can do all kinds of meats and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread, and willing to assist in the washing. Would like to engage with a family who goes to the country in the Summer months. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Society's Office, No. 13 Bible House, for two days. Inquire for M. HITCH.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, to travel with a family going to California, as nurse or seamstress or in any respectable situation; would be willing to pay a part of the passage money, or serve some time after the arrival. Best of reference can be given. Call or address Mrs. W., No. 175 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a settled woman as chambermaid, plain sewer, or would do general housework for a small family. She understands plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer. Looks more for a good comfortable home than high wages. Will be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—A most respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, as she is fully competent to fill either situation. Has the very best testimonials from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 265 East 14th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 37 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, with good City references, as seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 East 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 28th-st. City references if required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman as seamstress in a private family. Apply at No. 25 5th-av.

ANY TRULY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN—Wanting a competent unincumbered American woman, to take charge of his house and do his sewing, can be accomodated by calling at No. 18 Allen-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. A steady home the desired object. The best of references given and required.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—WANTED—By a respectable middle aged man, of great skill and experience, a situation as foreman in a machine shop, or any manufacturing establishment. First class reference will be given. For particulars apply to the Mercantile and Trade Agency, No. 78 Nassau-st., WILLIAMS & ANDERSON.

PLACES PROCURED—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) near Catherine-st., for school-teachers, clerks, salesmen, men on steamers and railroads, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades, stores and saloons, [illegible]. Charges moderate. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants, will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, CORNERT & CO.'S, No. 267 Broadway, corner Reade-st. N. B.—An excellent French servant wishes a situation, to go to New-Orleans.

SPECIAL SERVANTS WANTED—To enter the service of first-class families, on March 1. Superior professed cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, butlers and footmen. Early application at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., is desirable.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. Say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

A HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—Address J. B., office of the *Daily Times*.

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BOARD.—Very pleasant front room and bedroom on second floor; also, some on third floor, back, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. The table is not supplied with luxuries at the expense of comfort, but plain, substantial and wholesome. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 54 State-street, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 21 State-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS APARTMENTS—With inclosed bedroom, in a respectable private family, between 8th-st. and Union-square, near Broadway. The rooms must not be higher than the third floor. Breakfast from 8 o'clock to 11, dinner occasionally. Address ROMAN, No. 207 Post-Office.

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No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

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Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled....$[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled....$[illegible] 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers....$[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled....$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies....$[illegible] 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers....$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses....$[illegible] 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days....$[illegible] 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches....$120 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled....$45 00 to $[illegible] 00
Silver English patent levers....$16 00 to $[illegible] 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled....$15 00 to $[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers....$[illegible] 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled....$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
M. J. Tobias, Harrison, E. & [illegible], T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH.
CONTENTS.
THE JUNIATA. By T. ADDISON RICHARDS.
Illustrated by Seven Engravings.
COMMODORE PERRY'S EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.
Illustrated by Nineteen Engravings.
PASSAGES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. By an American.
Illustrated by Three Engravings.
MY NEIGHBOR'S STORY. By the Author of "LILY."
THE SENSES.—SMELL.
CINDERELLA.—NOT A FAIRY TALE.
THE 'GEES.
A PISTOL-SHOT AT THE DUELISTS.
THE TERRIBLE TREE.
THE DRAGON-FANG POSSESSED BY THE CONJUROR PIOU-LU.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Little Mother.—Making Off.
CHAPTER IX. Little Mother.
CHAPTER X. Containing the Whole Science of Government.
CHAPTER XI. Let Loose.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
WINDOLOGY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Raising the Wind.—A Fair Wind.—A Head Wind.—A Spanking Breeze.—A White Squall.—An Ill Wind.—Running before the Wind.—Wind Instruments.—A March Wind.—A Heavy Blow.—Blowing Great Guns.—Scudding under Bare Poles.—Laying-to for a Change of Wind.—A Whirlwind.—A Hurricane.—A Calm.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Promenade Costume.—Head-Dress.—Chemisette.—Under-Sleeve.—Cap.

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No Magazine in Europe or America is so well known; none has half so many readers; and, we may safely say, none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature. It not only covers a broader ground than any similar publication, but it is more distinctly planned as a popular educator in all the departments of an agreeable and instructive miscellany than any work of which we have knowledge. In the fresher forms of history, in articles of illustrated travel, in biographical portraiture, in every variety of essay, from the graceful sketch of manners and customs to the didactic exposition of great moral topics, in pleasant stories and animated narratives, it is the foremost Magazine of the day. The best subjects in art, science and literature are treated in the best way for general reading. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than *Harper's Magazine.*

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II.
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SPIRITUALISM THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.
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From Judge Edmonds's Lecture, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Feb. 11, 1856.
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ALSO FOR SALE, THE SCHOONER S. APPERGATE, seven years old, 150 tons burden, 7½ feet water, in good order and well found. For particulars, inquire as above, or the Captain on board, foot of Hammond-st., North River.

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This apparatus is very simple—costs only a few dollars, and for country dwellings, stores, churches, factories, halls, etc., etc., furnishes the most pleasant, economical, brilliant, and in every respect the most unobjectionable light ever offered to the public.
The gas in this apparatus generates itself, can be burned in the coldest atmosphere, does not emit any smell, will not dazzle the eye, is easily managed, and does not require filling oftener than once a week, occupies a very small space, and is not liable to get out of order; it is at least ten times cheaper than burning fluids, candles or ordinary oils, and is many times cheaper than any oil or camphene, and less than half the cost of coal gas.
The many and great advantages this light has over all others, cannot be fully represented in an advertisement, and must be seen and used to be appreciated.
Orders for Long Island, Staten Island, or the Counties of Essex, Bergen and Hudson, N. J., received at No. 375 Broadway, up stairs, where the gas can be seen burning, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M., or at the residence of the undersigned, at East Orange, N. J.
W. J. DEMOREST, Agent.

THE GREAT STAPLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—By a division of the parts and the use of machinery, having been carefully introduced into the City of New-York, to the extent of 540 pair of brogans per day,—giving a new and valuable system of employment to the poor, &c.—Mr. J. R. PITKIN (to make the subject more generally known) delivered a lecture at the Astor House on Jan. 21, 1856, which will be repeated at the Tabernacle, No. 340 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock, with additional appropriate matter. A single fact may be related to show the utility of the system—viz: One of our Benevolent Societies found a boy in the street without employment. They found access to a workshop where brogans were being made. The work had already been introduced into the City by the efforts of the said Pitkin and others. The first week the boy earned 5s.; the second 11s., and within two months $5 per week, and the next five months $6 to $7 per week. He was about 14 years old. This gave his widowed mother substantial satisfaction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1855, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE
UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF
MOURNING GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.
The entire stock of Mourning Goods in Store No. 551 Broadway, to be sold without regard to cost.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue till 5 P. M. daily.
WM. JACKSON,
(Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,)
No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

COLBY'S SALE OF WET GOODS
WILL CONTINUE
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
A. G. COLBY, No. 269 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER
Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
Rich Saxony Wool Plaids, (slightly wet.)
Rich Paramettas, double widths, (slightly wet.)
Rich Wool Plaid Shawls, (slightly wet.)
ALSO,
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of Every Description.
500 pairs Wool Blankets, from $1 25 to $4.
1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes, at $2, worth $5.
500 pieces Pure Irish Linen Shirting at 2s. per yard.
1,000 pieces Linen Damask Diaper Cloths.
1,000 dozen Snow-drop Linen Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen.
500 pieces Scotch Diaper, all Linen, at 10s. and 12s.
500 pieces Linen Sheeting, 10-4 wide.
1,000 pieces Huckaback Toweling, at 8 and 10 cents per yd.
Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
All sold as Wet Goods, but warranted perfect.

FEARFUL SACRIFICE!!
$150,000 WORTH OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
to be disposed of
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST
in the shortest space of time.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF
REMSEN & DINGEE'S
Extensive Brown Stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.,
New-York,
CONTAINING FIVE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS,
Filled with the
RICHEST FOREIGN FABRICS,
And the most useful articles of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,
Will be sold without reserve,
AT ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST!

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Feb. 18, their first importations of
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, BAREGES, CHALLIES, MOUSELINE DE CHENES, &c., &c., &c.
Also a splendid assortment of
ROBES A VOLANTS.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

WET GOODS. WET GOODS.
500 White Crape Shawls from $4 50, up.
150 pieces Brocade De Beige only 1s. per yard.
70 pieces Plain Challi only 1s. per yard.
300 pieces White Jaconet only 8d. per yard.
100 pieces Book Muslin only 1s. per yard.
500 pieces Bonnet and Cap Ribbon by the piece or box.
200 dozen Damask Napkins only 12s. per dozen.
New style English Calico only 1s. per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, and No. 447 8th-av., between 32d and 34th sts.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
WEISKER BROTHERS,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., up-stairs,
Offer for sale a choice assortment of
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
BONNET SILK,
RIBBONS and
the most beautiful selection of our latest importation, to the lowest prices in the City.

NEW PARIS EMBROIDERIES—PARIS WORK.
JAMES FRANCE, No. 708 Broadway, will open his first Spring importation of Paris needle worked goods, on Wednesday, Feb. 20.

REAL CHINA SILKS,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open at retail on Monday, Feb. 18,
20 cases of the above desirable
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
made from the finest boiled silk, and recommended for the permanency of their color.
Three-quarters of a yard wide. Price 75c. per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
500 pieces Linen Damasks, 2s. 6d. to 6s.
1,200 Damask Table Cloths, 8s. to 14s.
900 doz. Damask Napkins, 12s. a doz.
20,000 yards Shirting Linen, 2s. to 4s.
1,800 Toilet Quilts, 14s. to $3.
Slightly wet and soiled, and offered at prices less than cost of importation.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS.
8,000 narrow cambric bands, for trimming, at 2s. the double band, will be opened on Thursday, Feb. 21, by
JAMES FRANCE, No. 708 Broadway.

CAMBRIC COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
500 sets fine French worked cambric collars and sleeves, to match in sets, at one half the usual prices, will be opened on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by JAMES FRANCE,
No. 708 Broadway.

1,000 PIECES OF PURE FLAX
IRISH LINENS,
from 25 to 40 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for light?*"
AUSTENS, Agents of the North American Kerosene Co., No. 87 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.
The North American Kerosene Company:
GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light an equal amt. of oil.	Retail Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	12.000	475	845	[illegible]	2.455	1 00	54 70
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.025	375	870	433	1.207	63	4 33
Sylvic Oil.	Rosin Oil.	1.130	140	970	144	896	50	6 08
Rapeseed Oil.	Mechanical.	3.333	300	930	357	1.060	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.392	211	925	227	653	1 50	13 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	273	915	303	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.085	210	890	233	950	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	553	154	895	186	330	97	29 00

MATERIAL	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	12.000	1,800 grs.		$1 per gal.	3.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.070	5 C. ft.	13.75 C. ft.	$3 per M.	4.13 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.
I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.
In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!
W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.
W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; Importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against impostors. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
A light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale by the case or single pair, by [illegible] HODGMAN,
New-York India Rubber Warehouse,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

GAS AND WATER.—Gas Fitting and Fixtures promptly done and reliable. Plumbing in all its branches, for City and country. Gas Works erected for Towns and Cities. [illegible] reference at our manufactory, No. 121 East [illegible]. JOHN JOHNSON & BRO. House No. 95 [illegible]. Ten miles from Tuckahoe Station, [illegible].

CONICAL [illegible] FLOUR [illegible] New-York a [illegible] of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premiums [illegible] awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and [illegible] of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 101 Duane-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] GRAND [illegible]
Will take place [illegible]
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.
For particulars, see programme of the [illegible] Daily Papers of the 21st inst.

SECOND CONCERT.—MISS JANE A. ANDREWS, assisted by Mr. J. R. BUETLER, Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, (Violinist,) Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, (Solo Pianist,) Mr. W. T. GROENEVELT, (Violoncellist,) and Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, [illegible] at the Piano,) at the Polytechnic Institute, [illegible]-st., near Court, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.
PART I.
1. Serenade—"Come, [illegible]".....[illegible]
Mr. J. R. BUETLER.
2. Song—"Speed away," with Violoncello accompaniment by W. T. GROENEVELT.....[illegible]
Miss JANE A. ANDREWS.
3. Solo, Violin—Fantasie on airs from "La Favorita,".....[illegible]
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
4. Duetto—"Quel Mark," from "I Masnadieri".....Verdi
Miss ANDREWS and Mr. BUETLER.
5. Solo, Piano Forte, [illegible]
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN.
6. Song—"Three [illegible] of love".....[illegible]
Miss ANDREWS.
PART II.
7. Cavatina—"Al [illegible]".....[illegible]
Miss ANDREWS.
8. Song—"La Donna è Mobile," from "Rigoletto,".....Verdi
Mr. BUETLER.
9. Duo Concertante—Guillaume Tell.....
[illegible] Osborne and [illegible]
Messrs. BURKE and HOFFMAN.
10. Song—"Call me not unkind, Robin," composed expressly for Miss Andrews, by her Father.....W. H. Bellamy.....[illegible]
Miss ANDREWS.
11. Song—"A ride I once was taking,".....[illegible]
Mr. BUETLER.
12. Scotch Song—"Comin' thro' the Rye."
Miss ANDREWS.
Tickets 50 cents each. To be obtained at the [illegible] and Bookstores, at the Mansion House, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 239 Broadway, New-York, and at the door. Doors open at 7—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. The grand Piano used on this occasion is from Chickering's Piano Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—GREAT HIT! Undeniable success of the new Shakesperian revival,
THE WINTER'S TALE.
Received with cheers of genuine applause by the public, and the encomiums of all the papers. The Scenery is of the most magnificent and beautiful description. The Costumes all new, rich, elegant and appropriate. The acting by the best artists of the day, and the whole forming
A GRAND SHAKSPEREAN TREAT,
worthy the warm attention of every appreciative lover of the drama.
Leontes, Mr. H. Perry; Hermione, Mrs. A. [illegible]; Florizel, Mr. Reynolds; Autolycus, Mr. Burton; Old Shepherd, Mr. Moore; Clown, Mr. Setchell; [illegible], Miss Emily Thorne.
The new Scenery consists of a Vestibule in a [illegible] Palace, with view of Mount Etna; the Queen's [illegible]; the Temple of Apollo at Delphos; the Volcano in Eruption; the Palace of Leontes; the Sea Shore during a Storm; Appearance of Time, surrounded by Clouds; the Farm Grounds; Perdita's Cottage, and View in Bohemia; the Palace of the Bohemian King; the celebrated Statue Scene in the Sicilian Palace.
Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, the pretty, [illegible] and popular comedienne and vocalist, is engaged and will appear on MONDAY next.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 21, will be presented C. W. Taylor's Grand Equestrian Burlesque, entitled
HERNE, THE HUMBUG.
Herne, the Humbug.....[illegible]
Queen Katharine.....[illegible]
To commence with the Comedy of
THE JACKET OF BLUE.
Jack Rudderly.....Mr. J. R. [illegible]
To conclude with the Pantomime of
GOLDEN AXE.
Columbine.....Miss Fanny [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 21, fourth night of
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
Herne, the Hunter.....Mr. [illegible]
Henry VIII., King of England.....[illegible]
Duke of Richmond.....Mr. [illegible]
Duke of Suffolk.....Mr. [illegible]
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristam.....[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 21, 1856, will be presented the Comedy entitled
JOHN BULL.
Job Thornberry, Mr. Placide | Tom Shuffleton.....Mr. Lester
Mary Thornberry.....Miss [illegible]
After which, the Comedietta of
THE FIRST NIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 21, the performance will commence with the Play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Sir Thomas Clifford.....[illegible]
Julia.....Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with a new Divertissement, called
THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—[illegible] Novelty!—Extraordinary Attraction!—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.
NOVELTY,
A novel, rhythmical, musical, political, [illegible], serio-comico, rational and national [illegible], founded upon facts, developed by the [illegible] talent of the Varieties.
The Directress.....Miss Laura Keene.
Novelty (with songs).....[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Thursday, Feb. 21) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER, followed by the Farce of FREE AND EASY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the celebrated Comedy of WILD OATS. That sublime and beautiful spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 11 and 4 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT SERIES PRIZE TICKETS
Are received for the admission of four persons each to BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway. Tickets for sale at the Box Office from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M., daily.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR, OR 11 FOR TEN DOLLARS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, the popular Burlesque on
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Preceding the opera,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
of a superior order. New songs, dances, &c.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.
Price $1—or 11 for $10.

MORGAN'S THIRD PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.—Will take place at Dodworth's Rooms THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. FRAZER, and Mr. J. W. ALDEN. Sonata, [illegible]; Andante, Thalberg; Duet, "The [illegible]"; Song, "Friend of the Brave," Callcott; Selections from Mendelssohn's Songs without words; [illegible] "Oft on dewy evening," Frazer; Aria, "[illegible]"; Terzetto; Trio, "Turn on, Old Time," Wallace; La Campanella, Paiernu, and Minuet, by Mozart.

MUSICAL MATINEES.—MASON & BERGMANN'S FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy, (No. 806 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Trio by Rubinstein will be repeated; and Bach's Triple Concerto for three Piano-fortes, with quintet accompaniment, will be played, for the first time in New-York, by Messrs. SCHARFENBERG, TIMM and MASON. Tickets for sale at the music stores and at the door.

THIRTY-FIRST CONCERT.—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREES, the fourth of the sixth season, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway. Selections from Haydn, Beethoven, Chopin and Mendelssohn, will be performed by Messrs. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, OTTO FEDER and THEO. EISFELD'S Quartet Party.

A DAY OF AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES, LADIES, JUVENILES, AND PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—"HERNE THE HUMBUG," the great burlesque, and "MAGIC BARREL," the inimitable pantomime, are to be performed at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER SATURDAY AFTERNOON of the present week, for their especial accommodation.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—[illegible] cents, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Passengers start every evening at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Two afternoon trips on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Conductors
S. A. WEST and W. HEINE.

"HERNE THE HUMBUG," with the pantomime of the "MAGIC BARREL," will be performed this coming SATURDAY AFTERNOON at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, for the especial accommodation of ladies and juveniles, the [illegible] of asylums, and principals of schools.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON, the Psychologist, continues his lectures and amusing experiments at No. 650 Broadway, (Stuyvesant Institute,) on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 21. Admittance 12½ cents. [illegible] lecture to ladies at 3 P. M. Office for [illegible] cases No. 477 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

LADIES AND CHILDREN.—Do not forget that the great burlesque of "HERNE THE HUMBUG," together with the pantomime of the "MAGIC BARREL," will be performed this coming SATURDAY AFTERNOON at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

SMITH & CO.'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA.—Now attracting immense audiences at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, will remain open this week. Tickets 25 cents. Afternoons at 3; evenings at 7½ o'clock.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest; an elegant [illegible], a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—[illegible] sight distinctly [illegible], No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open [illegible] A. M. to 5 P. M.

Life-Preserving Mortars. From the [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PILLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 340 I. O. OF O. F.—At a Regular Meeting of this Lodge, held [illegible] on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, [illegible] Resolutions were unanimously adopted: [illegible]

Resolved, That Past Grand ALBERT GARDOZO has greatly endeared himself to us by his steadfast adherence to our cause, and that the skill and faithfulness which have characterized his conduct of our defence, afford additional evidence that he is an able and eloquent advocate; [illegible]

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these Resolutions, [illegible] be furnished to Past Grand ALBERT GARDOZO.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the New-York Herald, Daily Times and Sunday Dispatch.

GEORGE FOREMAN, N. G.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

John T. Bandix, P. G. H. M. Seixas, P. G. [illegible] P. G. A. H. Cardozo, P. G.

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—Whereas, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 6th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M.

G. H. MORRIS, President.

W. [illegible], Secretary.

COMMEMORATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BROOKLYN.—The Young Men's [illegible] National Club of Kings County will celebrate the above-named anniversary by interesting public exercises, consisting of music, an oration by Rev. W. H. [illegible], and presentation of a magnificent banner by the ladies of Kings County, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. Exercises to commence at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Seats reserved for the ladies. Admission [illegible] be followed by a grand Banquet at Rathbun's [illegible] Hotel, Fulton, near Clinton-st. Tickets [illegible] obtained of the Executive Committee and at [illegible] Hotel.

WM. K. LEWIS, President.

A. P. A. CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The various Lodges of the A. P. A. will assemble on the morning of the 22d, at [illegible] [illegible]

WALTER O'REILLY, G. M.

DEDICATION.—The Broad-st. M. E. Church, (Newark, N. J.,) will be dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God on FRIDAY, Feb. 22, the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Services during the day in the following order: At 10½ A. M. Preaching and Dedicatory Services, by Rev. Bishop M. SIMPSON, D. D.; at 3 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Bishop G. F. PIERCE, D. D., of the M. E. Church South. At 7 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Bishop E. L. JANES, D. D. The friends of the [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. [illegible], 1856. H. COX, Pastor.

A. P. A. GRAND CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—By Waldeck [illegible] An address will be delivered on Washington and the Revolution by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and on William the Third and his glorious achievements, by Rev. [illegible] Tickets 25 cents each—can be had at W. M. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, and at the door on the evening. By order of the Committee.

FRANCIS McMULKIN, Sec'y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual Lecture of Mr. [illegible] will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 22, at Clinton Hall [illegible] Single tickets, 50 cents; can be had at the Library [illegible]

E. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

JOSEPH BARKER will give a course of ten Lectures, commencing with The Great French Revolution, [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the course, [illegible] to be had at No. 73 White-st. [illegible]

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.—At the Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Prof. [illegible], the renowned antagonist of the Spiritual Philosophers, will astonish all beholders with his table-tipping, table-dancing, spirits made visible, &c., &c. $1,000 given to any medium who can move a table without touch at the Tabernacle. Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, No. 3 American Protestant Association, are respectfully invited to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge room, in full regalia, corner of [illegible] on FRIDAY, the 22d instant, at 7½ A. M., for the purpose of celebrating the 124th anniversary of Washington's Birthday. By order of R. BURTON, Foot Marshal.

A. GRAHAM, R. Secretary.

MARINERS' FESTIVAL.—For the Benefit of the Widows and Children of Seamen, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. [illegible] and others. A poem, by Rev. CHARLES [illegible] Jones, formerly a sailor. Music by the Choir. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the door.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

LECTURE IN JERSEY CITY.—Rev. O. [illegible] will Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 7½ o'clock, at the Church corner of [illegible] and Montgomery sts. Subject—Literature and [illegible] Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the [illegible]. The [illegible] are for the benefit of the poor in Jersey City.

THE LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE will be delivered THIS EVENING, at Hope Chapel, by Professor [illegible] Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—The regular semi-monthly meeting will be held in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Question for discussion—[illegible]

CLEMENT B. NEWMAN, Sec'y.

O. U. A.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Washington Association will be celebrated by a Ball on the [illegible] of February at Miller's City Assembly Rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway. All can appear in uniform who desire it.

R. C. HOWES, President.

LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, will lecture in the [illegible] Congregational Church [illegible] on [illegible] EVENING [illegible] Tickets 25 cents.

BOUNTY LANDS.

[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the [illegible] PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons [illegible] to be VACCINATED will be attended to [illegible]

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF [illegible] PORTABLE GAS COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] WOODWORTH & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PRIVATE SALE—Situated within one mile of Morristown, on the railroad to Madison, containing 20 acres of good land, about 100 apple trees of choice fruit, 300 peach, 75 plum, and 50 quince, 50 grape vines, 100 currants and gooseberry, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus bed. On the premises is a good house, containing ten rooms, modern built, with water in the kitchen, a beautiful lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees, a barn, carriage-house, granary, bath-house, ice-house filled. For terms and full particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2½ miles from Whitestone Landing; 12 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and expensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The basement, balcony-front cottage house No. 72 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, 22 6-12 by 32 feet, lot 22 6-12 by 100 feet, gas in, plenty of pantries, counter cellar, folding doors on second floor, all in perfect order, offered as the owner intends going East. For particulars apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A neat and convenient cottage house on 86th-st., near the Hudson River, with 3 lots of ground reaching from 86th to 85th-st., well laid out and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and bushes, grape arbor, &c., stable on 85th-st. For particulars, apply to LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, No. 208 Broadway. Fifty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE.—Water-power and mill property, together with several dwelling-houses, mechanics' shops, store-houses, &c., and about 30 acres of land, at Centre Falls, on the Battenkill River, in the township of Greenwich, Washington County, two miles from Union village, 30 miles north from Troy. A rare opportunity for accompany or a capitalist to make money, as the water-power is superior, (2,100 tons water passing every minute.) Will be sold for cash, or fair exchange for City property. Apply to or address E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 109 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of B. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWENT & CO., No. 296 Front-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 80 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of G. T. LE FORT & CO., No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 2[illegible] acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from [illegible] on the Harlem Railroad, and [illegible] from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A country place, thirty minutes from Jersey City by Erie Railroad, and three minutes from Hyler's Depot—situated on the edge of the village of Aquackanock. There are 17 acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty of location, in excellent condition; a variety of fruit-trees; half an acre of strawberries, &c. The house is very commodious, 48 by 47 feet, with all the modern improvements—seven rooms on first floor, conservatory, icehouse, farm-house, barn, and outbuildings. For further particulars inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 257 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad near Long Island Sound, and 22 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Brick cottage with plazza front and rear, in Court-st., near Union, [illegible] Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—In Ridgefield, Conn., several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; [illegible] fruits, flowers, &c., on Main-st., [illegible] elevated and healthy; churches, schools, &c. Prices from $1,250 to $8,700 each. Present owner going west. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to

E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.—For a genteel dwelling-house in New-York: three 3-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with all modern improvements, situate Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]

E. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within [illegible] walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. [illegible] COOLEY, [illegible] or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church leases of premises [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., house 20 ft. 6 in. by 54 ft., in complete order, has all the modern improvements. Also, the three-story brown stone front house No. 29 West 34th-st., house 20 by 50 ft. Also, five three-story brown stone houses on north side of 33d-st., 85 feet east of Broadway, house 20 by 47 ft. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. G. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story and basement stone front house, No. 71 West 21st-st., near 6th-av. The main building is 20 feet 10 inches by 49 feet, and dining-room extension on first floor. It contains all the modern improvements, and has been put in complete order the past Fall without regard to expense. It will require no outlay for a long time, and will be sold at a low price. For permission to see the premises, apply to R. W. BULL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The House and Lot No. 40 Grove-st.; lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 100, house 25 ft. 6 in. by 54; built by the present owner expressly for his own residence, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the City. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The commodious house, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground attached, in the centre of the village, with a large front on the main thoroughfare—for many years occupied by JOSHUA KIMBER as a boarding-school—is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms. If not sold by the 15th of March, will be rented. For particulars, apply to

EDWARD WOOD, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The 3-story brick house No. 147 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., house 22 by 45, and lot 22 by 100 feet, nearly opposite the Theological Seminary. Stores and houses Nos. 18 and 20 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, near the Navy. Also, cottage at Fort Lee, with over an acre of land, near the steamboat landing; fine view of the river. Parlor, dining room, kitchen and eight bedrooms. Inquire of

LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 26 by 100. House 26 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x 173; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & VERNON, No. 19 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The English basement four-story house (well built, and in a first-class neighborhood,) No. 37 West 25th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements; gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house, complete—with part of the furniture. Can be seen from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful English basement house, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It is built with great elegance and care, and has only been occupied a little more than a year. It has all the modern improvements. D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW.—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 3d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Brick house, three stories, attic and basement, No. 335 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, furnished throughout in the best manner, and fitted with modern conveniences. For terms, &c., apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 207 and 209 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 12th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 198 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 209 Henry-st. It is in perfect order, with tea-room and the modern improvements. Apply to

A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 218 East 18th-st., three stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of

H. MERRITT, No. 40 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The [illegible]-story modern dwelling, No. 385 West 22d-st., built in the best manner. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 25 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 363 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN EAST CHESTER.—Situated on the Boston turnpike road, a mile and a half from the New-Haven Depot, a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. The house contains seven rooms, with a good cellar; a large stable, with a good well of water near the door; ground contains 60 feet front by 100 deep, or five City lots; with grape arbors front and rear, fruit trees and shrubbery of all kinds; also, good fishing in the neighborhood; also, one-horse rockaway wagon, sleigh and harness, all for $1,700, cash. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of CHAS. H. MEYER, or to C. H. HAMMEN, Esq., 41st-st. and 7th-av., New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 24 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., 24½ feet front by 40 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—Handsomely located in the village of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., eight miles from Morristown. Any one wishing such a place can meet with a bargain. Stage runs daily to the cars. Terms easy. Apply to BAILEY BREED, No. 180 Washington-st., New-York.

OWNERS OF LOTS ABOUT TO BE TAKEN FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—Can exchange them for good lots, without rock, on the 4th-av., thereby availing themselves of the rise in property caused by the adjacent park. Inquire of

E. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A large and convenient two-story house, nearly new, in modern style, eligibly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Lately occupied by Mr. Starr. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For a genteel dwelling, the lease of house and lot, with store on first floor, No. 147 3d-av. Lease to run for 9½ years with privilege of renewal. Ground rent on $0 per year, rented for 3 years at $650 a year. Inquire of

E. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Within ten minutes' walk of Fulton ferry, in a good neighborhood, in which there are neither Irish or Dutch. A small house, or part of a large one (provided there are no children in it) will answer; the largest amount and best possible arrangement of rooms at the least possible expense, being the point aimed at. Address O. D. S., Daily Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—Above 8th-st.; a well built three-story house, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box No. 389 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE.—From the 1st of May next, a house containing from seven to twelve rooms, with two or more lots of ground, in Brooklyn, convenient to the Fulton or Myrtle-av. railroads. Address J., Box No. 2,267 New-York Post-Office, stating location, rent, &c.

TO LET.

GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSES TO let, with all the modern improvements.

Nos. 210 and 216 16th-st., three-story, attic and basement; 25 feet front.

No. 12 St. George's-place, 16th-st., near 2d-av., four-story and basement.

No. 226 9th-st., four-story English basement; 12½ feet front. E. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Brick house, 3 stories and basement, No. 1[illegible] Hicks-st., Brooklyn; can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock. For terms apply to

C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

HARDWARE STORE TO LET.—A store well located for a wholesale business, and to satisfactory parties, a favorable arrangement will be made for the transfer of a good business, and a stock of goods on consignment. Address C. H. J., at office of Journal of Commerce.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET.—Light, pleasant and airy, in the second story of the Citizens' Bank Building, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking room.

FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET.—Pleasant rooms for offices, artists, or light business purposes, in the large building over the dry goods store No. 257 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st. [illegible] Apply to J. G. GOTTSBERGER, No. 13 Centre-st., New-York, or J. VAN NORDEN, No. 94 Cedar-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—And furniture for sale. Possession given 1st March. Situated in West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Address J. K., at this office.

BAKERY TO LET.—The Bakery on the corner of [illegible] Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, two minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court-yards. Are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience—gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office south-east corner Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 6 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, with gas fixtures; two houses, English basement, four-stories, south side 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; two houses, English basement, south side 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Apply at No. 304 West 22d-st., before 10 in the morning, or after 5 o'clock. Rents moderate. All with modern conveniences.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat 3-story house in Abingdon-place, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, range, bath and water closets. Would be let to a small nice family without children. The present occupants, consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, would remain with them, requiring board for himself throughout the year, for his family only a part of it. For particulars, inquire at No. 166 West-st., or No. 10 Abingdon-place.

HOTEL TO LET.—The HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, corner of Crosby and Houston sts., will be leased for a hotel, or for a school, or a manufactory. The building is 66 feet front on Houston, and 108 on Crosby-st., and is well situated for a hotel, or for any other business. Apply to N. BUNEL, on the premises, or to WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two 3-story houses Nos. 7 and 11 Leight-st., near Canal, in good order. Also, the convenient and genteel 3-story houses Nos. 138 and 130 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st. Also, the large and desirable store and cellar No. 98 6th-av., near 8th-st. and Jefferson Market. Rents low. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Rent $700. The 3-story brick dwelling N. W. corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable in every respect for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire of R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 53 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 48 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIRE SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 53 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 85 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., two-story attic house, with gas and water pipes, large yard in rear, suitable for either dwelling or business purposes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor front.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 64 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.—three-story, brick, high basement, sub-cellar, water, bath and gas in the house; rent $750. Inquire of WILLIAM BOGARDUS, No. 137 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 730 Greenwich-st., near Charles-st., has bath room. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class two-story and attic brick house No. 76 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 feet deep, brown-stone front, situated corner of Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house, or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to

WM. WALL, No. 239 Front-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation given 1st May next. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house, (on the Kills, which bound it on the north,) and other outhouses, in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—Cedar Lawn, the residence of J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State at New-Windsor, will be let furnished for one year; possession given 1st May. The house, built by the late Mr. Downing, is situated on the banks of the Hudson, and commands a view unsurpassed in beauty by any on the river. About fourteen acres of land, with over 100 grapevines in full bearing, and with a variety of fruit trees are attached to the house. For further particulars inquire of J. J. MONELL, Newburg, Orange Co.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—At Newtown, Long Island, about four miles from Williamsburg Ferry, a cottage-house and wagon-house and wall of good water by the door, with all kinds of fruit and about ten acres of good land for a market gardener, or will be let or sold, with 8 City lots. Inquire of JOHN MINOR, No. 337 Delancey-st., New-York.

GROCERY TO LEASE.—Five years of years.—The eligible stand and dwelling S. W. corner 5th-av. and 16th-st., for a temperance grocery. Apply No. 48 East 24th-st., after 6 P. M.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A house, furnished, including a fine piano, suitable for a small family, to let for the summer or year from 1st of April. The house is pleasantly situated within five minutes' walk of the depot, and adjoining [illegible] acres of grounds, with a variety of grafted fruit and grapes. In the rear is a kitchen, garden and stable, convenient in size and arrangement. Apply to RUFUS PARK, No. 62 Dey-st., or address by letter R., Post-Office, box No. 143 in Stamford.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE with 2 lots of ground, cor. of Myrtle-st. and Evergreen-av., Brooklyn, near the terminus of the Myrtle-av. cars. House 25 by 38 feet, three-story and basement, newly painted and in excellent order, will be rented very low to a good tenant if the rent is paid in advance. Location very pleasant and neighborhood first-class. Apply to Mr. MARSTON, cor. of Division and Myrtle-avs., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—In Clinton Hall, Astor-place, two prominent stores; will be leased for a term of years.

TO LET.—A large room on the second floor of Clinton Hall, suitable for church or societies.

ALSO—Offices.

Apply to the Janitor at the building, or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

TO LET.—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an Insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET.—The premises No 162 Elm-st.; there are on the lot a brick front house, three stories, suitable for, and at present occupied by cabinet and chair makers; on the rear there is a brick building three stories high, suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, and at present used for such purposes; a large space in the centre for lumber. Apply to H. McCUTCHEN, at the Mechanics' Bank.

TO LET NEAR THE NAVY YARD GATE.—A store and house corner of Hudson-av. and York-st., Brooklyn, occupied at present as a grocery and liquor store, with a cellar under the whole, 25 by 44 feet deep, well calculated for an eating saloon. Apply to ISAAC C. O'BLENIS, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The upper part of the building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts. The rooms being large and well lighted are adapted to a light manufacturing business. For particulars apply at the Dispensary or to D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 62 South-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL COTTAGE and 18 acres, 15 miles from the City, adjoining the country seat of the late R. H. Nevins, Esq., five minutes' walk of H. R. R. R. depot, at Riverdale. Inquire of S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., or at No. 27 West 16th-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The first story, basement and sub-cellar of the modern building No. 159 Broadway, west side, near Cortland-st.; width, 30 feet; depth, 196 feet; with good light front and rear. The front will be altered to suit a good tenant, and a patent hoistway constructed from first floor to sub-cellar. These are very desirable premises for any extensive business, having three clear floors, each 30 feet by 196, with a perfectly dry sub-cellar. May be viewed at any time. For particulars as to proposed alterations, price, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Also, several offices in the same building, including the extensive suite at present occupied by Messrs. Van Buren & Robinson.

STORE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL.—Dutchess County, New-York.—The most convenient store for business in the place; well arranged for dispatch of business, and pleasantly situated in the centre of the village. The sales have averaged from $30,000 to $35,000 per annum. To persons commencing business, it is a first-rate location, and the rent low. Possession given on the 1st of April or sooner, by JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND CELLAR TO LET.—Corner of Greenwich and Chambers-sts., now occupied as a grocery. Also, the 3-story brick dwelling house, No. 175 Chambers-st., near Greenwich-st. Inquire of JOHN MONEYPENNY, No. 188 Canal-st.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET.—The fine commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 80 John-st., near Gold. Apply to B. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE TO LET.—No. 54 John-st., with basement and sub-cellar. Inquire of Mr. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 26d-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS TO LET.—In the Harlem and New-Haven freight depot, one block from Broadway. Inquire of THOMAS BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 109 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER.—Well lighted ROOMS TO LET with steam power. Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

R. HOE & CO.

ROOMS TO LET.—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight depot. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

STABLE TO LET.—With five stalls. Inquire at No. 64 Le Roy-st.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $[illegible]

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

Office No. 61 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

R. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. [illegible], Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement. $[illegible]

Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due. [illegible]

Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855. $[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policies. $[illegible]

For interest and annuities. [illegible]

Total. $[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death. $[illegible]

Paid additions to same, being dividends. 16,062 47

Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities. [illegible]

Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign, State, and City taxes. [illegible]

Commissions. [illegible]

Total. $[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank. $47,047 85

Bonds and mortgages. 3,064,333 26

Bills receivable and fire insur's. 2,943 25

Amount deposited for taxes. 4,276 38

Due from Agents, in course of transmission. [illegible]

Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:

Deferred premiums. $[illegible]

Interest accrued, but not due. [illegible]

Interest due and not paid. [illegible]

Total. $[illegible]

Amount insured by Policies issued the past year. [illegible]

Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856. $[illegible]

Number of Policies issued the past year. [illegible]

Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856. [illegible]

Of which, 7,798 are for the whole term of life.

Increase in Life Policies. [illegible]

Increase in Term Policies. [illegible]

Total. [illegible]

Decrease in 7 year Policies. [illegible]

Decrease in 1 year Policies. [illegible]

Net increase in Policies during the past year. [illegible]

Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase. $[illegible]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sproulls,	Cephas H. Norton,
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Rod. G. Moulton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 25 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$[illegible],000.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1856.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK. AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1855. $[illegible]

Premiums received during the year 1855. $[illegible]

Interest received during the year 1855. [illegible]

Total receipts for 1855. $[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death unpaid, Jan. 1, 1855. $42,900 00

Paid claims by death of the year 1855. 165,657 39

Paid cancelled Policies. [illegible]

Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c. 33,655 57

Paid commissions to agents. [illegible]

Paid physicians' fees. [illegible]

Total. $[illegible]

Paid dividends during the year 1855. [illegible]

Net balance, Jan. 1, 1856. $[illegible]

Claims unpaid, not due and awaiting proof. $50,700

ASSETS.

Cash on hand. $[illegible]

Newark City 7 per Cent. Bonds. [illegible]

Albany City 6 per Cent. Bonds. [illegible]

Troy City 6 per Cent. Bonds. [illegible]

Brooklyn City 6 per Cent. Bonds. [illegible]

Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount. [illegible]

Real Estate in Newark. 19,078 01

Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest. [illegible]

Loans on Scrip. [illegible]

Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission. [illegible]

Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1856. $[illegible]

Total amount of dividends paid to date. 715,462 66

Total amount of claims by death. 1,336,990 84

The Directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on Premiums paid in 1854, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1854, to be paid up at the time premiums become due in 1856.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,	HENRY McFARLAN,
ANDREW S. SNELLING,	CHARLES S. MACKNET,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	RANDALL H. GREEN,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
JOEL W. CONDIT,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
JOHN R. WEEKS,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.

LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.

JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.

JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,006 47.

LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,462 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:

THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.

ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.

RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to [illegible]

JOHN JAY, Receiver.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT [illegible]

INCOME.

Amount of Premiums on policies issued during the year 1855. [illegible]

Less return Premiums on policies cancelled and re-insurance. [illegible]

Amount of interest on Loans and discount on Loans paid before maturity. [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Losses during 1855, paid within the year. [illegible]

Amount of City Tax on Capital. [illegible]

Amount of expenses, including commissions. [illegible]

Amount of dividends during the year. [illegible]

Total. [illegible]

Claims for Losses unadjusted. [illegible]

Increase of Surplus over that of Jan. 1, 1855. [illegible]

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1856.

Cash in Metropolitan Bank. [illegible]

Cash in Office. [illegible]

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being the first liens on real estate worth over $1,000,000. [illegible]

Loans payable on demand, secured by stocks of institutions incorporated by the State of New-York, worth at least $126,000, cash. [illegible]

Interest due and unpaid. [illegible]

Premiums due and unpaid. [illegible]

NOTE.—The entire amount due on the 1st instant, for interest [illegible] and for premiums [illegible] has been received prior to the date of this statement, except the sum of [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

All the claims against the Company amount to. [illegible]

WILLIAM V. BRADY, President.

GEORGE T. HOPE, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock. [illegible]

Reserve of January, 1855. [illegible]

Balance from business of 1854. [illegible]

Amount of premiums received during the year. [illegible]

Amount of interest and discount. [illegible]

Amount of dividends, annuities, &c. [illegible]

Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c. [illegible]

Total. [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death. [illegible]

Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c. [illegible]

Reinsurance and purchased policies. [illegible]

Dividend on Capital. [illegible]

Total. [illegible]

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned. [illegible]

Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest. [illegible]

Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission. [illegible]

Cash in bank and on hand. [illegible]

City Bonds and Stocks. [illegible]

Deferred Premiums, accrued interest and Furniture. [illegible]

The Directors have, after reserving a surplus fund of $271,196 [illegible] over and above the Capital Stock of [illegible], declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now [illegible] and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. [illegible], 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of [illegible] to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

The charter of this Company, which contains the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles A. Russell, David E. Pearing, William H. Smith, Augustus C. Downing, Gouverneur R. Lamar, Wm. Butler Duncan, N. H. Wolfe, Isaac Townsend, James Warren, Arthur Leary, Mortimer W. Hamilton, Dominick Oliver, John Stewart, Jr., Robert S. Minturn, Benjamin Wilkes, Edward C. Cooley, [illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Geo. W. Ramsey,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Caswell,
D. Henry Haight,	Geo. A. Sutton,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Alfred Oakley,
Alfred White,	Alva B. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
[illegible],	Elias Brevoort,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Wilson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Baxter,	Robt. S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	R. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. R. Ward,		John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 3 Wall-st., and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 24 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house—(A school with two departments, limited to 20 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in advance of the most thorough, in department the most complete, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—GREAT REDUCTION.—Students can receive instructions in these essential branches at any hour day or evening, at PAINE'S Academies, No. [illegible] Grand-st., New-York, No. 163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes of [illegible] lessons, or sixteen for $[illegible], including stationery. Now is the time. Apply early.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at [illegible] a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and careful discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 4 University-place.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 38th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND GRATE COALS.—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 276 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 41 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 9th-av. and 24th-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. [illegible]

Yards—No. 41 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 9th-av. and 24th-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at $[illegible] per ton, delivered, or $[illegible] taken from yard. Orders left at No. 3 Wall-st., (Treasurer's office,) or at the yard, corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av. Coal and coke for sale at other places. E. L. SNOW, Coal Agent.

TREVORTON COAL.—This superior Semi-Anthracite Coal is offered for sale. Delivered to any part of the City in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to E. C. WANDELL, No. 116 9th-av., or 24th-st. near North River.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he will open on the 1st of February a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., [illegible]

WM. H. McDONALD, No. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1856.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, Feb. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $10,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad ... Bonds. [illegible]

$1,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds. [illegible]

$2,000 ... County 6 per cent. Bonds. [illegible]

$2,000 ... Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds. [illegible]

$1,000 ... Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds. [illegible]

... shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. [illegible]

... shares ... Gas-Light Co. [illegible]

... shares U. S. Motive Power Co. [illegible]

... shares ... Diamond Coal Co. [illegible]

... shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co. [illegible]

... shares North River Fire Insurance Co. [illegible]

... shares Manhattan Life Insurance Co. [illegible]

... shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co. [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on Monday, Feb. 25.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, executors, the property known as Nos. 57, 59 and 61 Mangin-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. [illegible] This property has been used for many years past by the late Alexander Hawkins as a ship-joining establishment, and is complete in every respect for the prosecution of the above business. [illegible] For full particulars apply to JAMES W. TICE, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THOMAS REED, Executor.
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 115 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, five superior enameled chamber suites, mahogany show-cases with plate glass; seven new and second-hand piano-fortes, one of which cost $450, made by Gilbert of Boston, with æolian attachment; three fine gold watches, heavy silver-plated forks and spoons, French plate pier mirrors, oil paintings. [illegible]

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—ABRAHAM H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of ABRAHAM LOWERRE, administrator:

NEW-STREET.—The lot, with building thereon, No. ... New-st., near Wall-st. [illegible]

CLINTON-PLACE (8th-st.)—The property known as ... [illegible]

ALSO, ELM-STREET.—Lot, with building thereon, No. ... Elm-st., near Anthony-st., 25 by 80 feet.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS—Of every form, to close an estate.—F. COLTON will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 60 ...-st., second story, a very large assortment of gold and silver pencils, of various styles and with all the latest improvements—most of which are very heavy, and from a well-known manufacturer. [illegible]

E. I. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Trade and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, ... [illegible] the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, [illegible] which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, the ... instant, that very desirable house known as No. ... West 27th-st., near Broadway; lot 23 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; house 23 feet wide, three rooms deep to the roof, 3 stories in height, and containing all the modern improvements, such as fine marble mantels, grates and bells throughout, first-class range and furnace, two water closets, baths, gas, &c. Terms very easy, and sale positive to the highest bidder. [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE AT THE IRVING HOUSE, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade sts., being the entire furniture of the above Hotel.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, TUESDAY, 26th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th, at the above place, the entire furniture of said Hotel, most of which has recently been put in fine order, and all of the first class. For further particulars, refer to our general auction head in the Courier and Enquirer, Commercial, Post, and Express. Sale without reserve.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the large sale of elegant goods, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ A. M., at No. 79 Warren-st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot, partly consisting of splendid carved piano, elegant centre tables, mirrors, curtains, paintings, chandeliers, rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, mahogany do., mattresses, extension tables, ... in French China, silver ware, ... chairs, rockers, &c. For particulars, see Herald and Tribune.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF RICH DIAMOND SET JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 17 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of cluster and single stone diamond pins, finger-rings, brooches, studs, &c., all set in the newest styles. Also, a line 18-carat gold case watches, patent levers, duplex chronometers, &c., made by the most celebrated makers. Also a line 18-carat gold-mounted jewelry, mosaic cameo and lava brooches, ruby, emerald, and opal finger-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, bracelets, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Feb. ..., at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive millinery establishment of A. J. JARVIS & CO., No. 73 Canal-st., the entire stock and fixtures of their store and show-rooms, consisting of everything useful and necessary for a first-class store, together with the furniture and fixtures, iron safe, desk, counters, carpets, hat trees and ... counter and upright cases, four large mirrors, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock.—Will be sold to pay advances, a suite of super. parlor furniture, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture, fancy goods, paintings, mirrors, mattresses, &c., also 100,000 imported cigars. N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipment, or stored on the premises at a reasonable charge.

R. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES, BOILER-SHAFTINGS, &c. —R. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, the 40-horse-power, upright-beam steam-engine, and three cylinder-boilers, shaftings, drums, &c., as they now stand ... Also, the ...-horse-power steam-engine, with upright tubular boiler, (60 tubes,) pumps, shaftings, &c. ... Terms cash.

W. J. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CODFISH, LIQUORS, TEA, CIGARS.—FRIDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at ... [illegible]

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SEGARS AT AUCTION—This morning, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Nassau-st., comprising many choice brands of Havana and German ... in boxes of various sizes and packages—in all 60,000. N. B.—Dealers and consumers will attend, as the privilege is given of taking a small or large quantity.

CINCINNATI, NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, [illegible] Stocks and Bonds ... on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY ... [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOS. D. CONROY, [illegible] the highest price for them ... No. 491 Pearl-st., will be attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

E. I. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 45 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 59 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch on the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The business of the Treasury Department of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be transacted on and after this date, at No. 33 Pine-st., in the rear building, and the Transfer Books will be found there on and after the 1st day of March.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 53 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.

$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.

For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea, or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.

GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, by ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 5½ Merchants' Exchange. Office on Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY. 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large frame, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, because we are going to Europe or Cuba, but because we purchase for cash, and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FOUR SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Rosewood and mahogany, of the very best City make, and in thorough repair, will be sold exceedingly cheap; also, one Melodeon. Orders for either will be honorably executed. Apply at No. 103 West Broadway, to A. WEBER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 309 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.—Nos. 241, to 251 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 235 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

RARE OLD VIOLIN FOR SALE.—Price $75. May be seen at HAINES BROTHERS' Pianoforte Warerooms, corner 3d-av. and 14th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., having expired by limitation, is by mutual consent dissolved, O. P. WOODFORD retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest therein to H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 4 Cortland-st., by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

E. P. FARMER,
THOS. K. BRACE, Jr.,
H. Z. PRATT,
FEB. 1, 1856. O. P. WOODFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr., having associated with them JAS. S. OAKLEY and EDWARD KING, will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., at No. 4 Cortland-st.

FEB. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.

ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOLMAN & GRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Gray having sold all his interests in the concern to the undersigned.

THOMAS HOLMAN,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1856. GEORGE W. GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will carry on the Printing business in all its branches as heretofore, at the old establishment, corner of Centre and White sts., under the firm-name of MILLER & HOLMAN.

JOHN W. MILLER,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1856. THOMAS HOLMAN.

MR. STEWART H. BROWN—Has been admitted as a partner into our houses, and will reside in Liverpool.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of Billiard Balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM H. WELLING, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON declines to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous pieces. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi m'a enlevé les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.

CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.

No. 36 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the United States, of Dr. BARROW, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st. near Canal.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

They don't help complaints, but they cure them.
One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils; often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less affected with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 29th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor, Is a Physician of over 30 years' practice, No. 303 Hudson-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BELL-HANGING MATERIALS.

Plain and Decorated, Porcelain, Silver-plated and Brass Bell-pulls, Slides, and Levers; Porcelain, Brass, Bronzed, and Plated Mouthpieces, with and without Whistles; Trigger-bells, Alarms, Hall-door, Locomotive, and Steamboat Gongs; Cranks, Copper Wire, &c., for sale by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—Extra safe padlocks for store-doors. Also superior bramah, till and chest locks, with extra keys. Safe front-door locks and latches, and all descriptions of building hardware for sale by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 2, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 12 Park-place.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:35 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:05 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany; stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1856, the 7:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence, and the 10:25 o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o26-'54-1aw2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-1aw2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1856.—The MERCANTILE BANK of Plattsburg has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 31st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BULL'S-HEAD BANK.—No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—This Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

FOR EUROPE.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HAVRE AND NEW-YORK DIRECT, Without touching at any intermediate Port.

The English Admiralty, in consideration of the perfect construction and great speed of the screw steamships ETNA and JURA, has authorized the Company to dispatch them as Mail Boats with the Mail for the United States, in place of their paddle-wheel steamships, should it require to do so.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

The Cunard Company begs to inform passengers and shippers of goods to the United States, that the fast and splendid new screw steamship ETNA, W. MILLER, Commander, of 3,600 tons, and 1,000 horse power, will sail from Havre for New-York direct, without touching at any intermediate port, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT WILL BE

¾ per cent. and 10 per cent. primage for watches and jewelry, $40 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 10 per cent. primage for goods, which are charged in the tariff of the Union Line of Sailing Packets at $12, $10 and $8; and $30 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 10 per cent. primage for goods charged in the above-mentioned tariff at $6 and under, except for the four following descriptions of goods: worked goods in cartons, woolen gloves, " en boucault," fine porcelain and living plants, which will be taken under special agreement.

Heavy goods will likewise be taken by special agreement.

The Agent reserves the right of giving the preference to goods paying the highest rate of freight.

The ETNA, which has ample and splendid accommodations, will take First Cabin passengers only.

The price of passage from Havre to New-York will be 825 francs, including provisions and steward's fee; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to

SAMUEL CUNARD, Halifax.
S. S. LEWIS, Boston.
J. B. FOORD, No. 52 Old Broad-st., London.
G. & J. BURNS, No. 9 Buchanan-st., Glasgow.
BURNS & MAC IVER, Liverpool.
DONALD CURRIE, Paris—Boulevart des Italiens, No. 17; Havre—Quai d'Orléans, No. 21.

Or at New-York, to
EDWARD CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ... BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Little, leave Boston.... Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.... Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York.... Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.... Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.... Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston.... Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In first cabin, main saloon.......................$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.......................110
In second cabin.......................60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No Parcels received, on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent,
No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail March 22.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin.......................$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin.......................75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 5.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The screw steamship CANADIAN, 1,750 tons Register, will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, March 1.

First class cabin passage.......................$75
Steerage passage, including cooked provisions.......... 30

This vessel is built of iron, and has six separate water-tight compartments. An experienced surgeon on board. Apply to GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO.,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of *land transportation by first-class carriages.* The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to St. Martha and Carthagena via Kingston, Jamaica, New-Granada, from Pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin to Carthagena and St. Martha, $60; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $40; Steerage to Carthagena, $40.

For passage, apply immediately to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 32 William-st., New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., 36½ Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN JOHNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN GRIFFEN, CHARLES G. GRIFFEN, JAMES TOWNSEND and ELIZABETH his wife, MARY ANN GRANT, JOHN PURDY and JANE his wife, CHARLES REYNOLDS and EMMA his wife, and ANNE GRIFFEN, defendants.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 6th November, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 6th November, 1854. JOHN P. ROLFE,

14f-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Att'y, 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD F. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.

o4-1aw6mTh JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHAROT, Senr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 182 ... in the City of New-York, on or before the ... day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1855. DAVID I. SHAROT, Administrator.

s6-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, by us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the ...-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the ...-av. and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
R. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY and JOHN JAY, Trustee for Richard R. Kimball, William Thompson, Andrew Warner, Nathaniel Niles, William Jay and Lewis Levy, against BALLUS H. FOWLER, JOANNA his wife, Henry Franklin, and Eliza his wife, James D. McMahon, Stephen B. Wood, William Osborn, James A. Rogert, James B. Hatch and Leon Dritte.—Summons for relief.—To said defendant, LEON DRITTE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 15th day of December, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Dec. 15, 1855.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

... 1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ABRAHAM AYRES and JOSEPH TAYLOR, Plaintiffs, against EDWARD ARCHER and ANN MARIA his wife, David Vanderbeek and Mary his wife, Henry E. Elliott, James G. Holden, ... L. Spring, and Thomas E. Richards, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. ... Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 27, 1855. STERLING & THAYER, [illegible]

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, 1855. STERLING & THAYER,

ja17-1aw6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN CHRISTIE against JOHN GRADY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ... and thirty-one cents, with interest from the ... day of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 29, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 29, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,

ja31-1aw6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 156 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. BRAINARD and DAVID S. DEN against JOHN GRADY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the ... of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 29, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 30, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,

ja31-1aw6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York, against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, Executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Swan, deceased, and in her own right, Daniel Godwin, Eliza Constant and Caroline his wife, John Swan and Eliza his wife, Charles H. Swan, Alfred F. Swan, Emma Ann Swan, John F. ..., William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, William ..., ... Oliver, Francis S. Morgan, and Frederick Hornby.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN SWAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of December instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1855. CRAM, CORNELL & TOWNSEND,

d12-1aw13wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 40 Wall-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EZRA PHILLIPS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. ... st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855.

CATHARINE PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

au30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EUNICE KNEELAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. ... 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

WILLIAM E. ANDARISSE, Administrator.

o11-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARK WHEELOCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of J. BUTLER WRIGHT, No. 43 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1855. HENRY W. LAW, J. BUTLER WRIGHT, } Executors.

d20-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, administrators, at the office of WILLIAM L. BAKER, No. 155 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 16, 1856.

SUSAN M. HALL, WILLIAM L. BAKER, } Administrators.

ja17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL ALLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MICHAEL ALLISON, No. ... Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1855.

MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., ABRAHAM R. ALLISON, EDWARD BRADY, } Executors.

o18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. ... Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1855.

HELEN S. LOUNSBERRY, Administratrix.
EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.

au16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John T. Tuttle, ... in the City of New-York, on or before the ... day of ... next.—Dated New-York, ...

JOHN T. TUTTLE, HENRY ... [illegible]

ja3-1aw6mTh*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUNCIL-MEETING.

Trying to Raise the Gas—Mr. John Taylor in Hot Water.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President Sanderson in the Chair. Various important petitions and resolutions having been presented, the Board went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman Allen in the Chair. The subject under consideration when the Board rose, being the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee on the new Charter, both of which we printed on the 19th inst. On motion, Mr. Allen from Swan, the majority report was taken up and read, section by section. After a very long debate, the first section was adopted, with the amendment: "And the Common Council shall have power to fix, assess, and collect all taxes worth about $800, and to pay all the expenses of the City Government."

Whether Common Council never do not as Supervisors of the County, this amendment is void; it is not in the office.

After some more debate on the second section, the subject matter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Swan in the chairman of this Committee, and one of the Special Committee on the subject. It is impossible that any amendments will be made.

The salary of the Messenger of the Board was fixed at $600 by instead from $600 to $800 per annum, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1856.

"Remarks remain."

The proceedings heretofore were mostly routine and very uninteresting. Some members, however, took the opportunity to display their eloquence, while one rest of laid on the floor at full length upon the clerk's desk, in which dignified position the "city fathers" seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. Cracking jokes and smoking was the order of the evening. The joy unbounded at the prospect of Washington's birthday, was manifest.

Some petitions were received, and some matters, of no special importance, were disposed of.

Mr. Brown said that he had understood that there was a medical staff, which the Mayor ought to be invited to be present, and the duty of which it was to attend all sick prisoners.

Mr. Sanderson stated that these services were performed before the institution of this relief bill, and he was of opinion that the salary must be increased so as to pay the full amount of the bills, and the measure was lost. It was said that physicians, expecting their bills to be cut down, had resigned at three or four times the regular price, and the report was finally adopted.

Mr. Allen said he was called upon to MEET A COUNTERMAN.

The favorable report on the petition of Joseph Taylor for power to employ more clerks in his department, was referred to him for his own discretion, and the report was finally adopted.

Mr. Sanderson said he was sorry to come to the part of the day's business, and he was sorry to come upon his friends, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Brown, of the Committee, would report on his petition he should be appointed Special Committee on Printing, in place of Mr. Taylor, who he thought would make a good thing of it. This was a Mr. Taylor, by the "modest young man," Mr. Brown, Mr. Taylor called him, seated such, and a long debate ensued, in which the Mr. Sanderson said a great many hard words, Councilman Fitzgerald, President of the Board, Mr. Taylor, had any other reason than his Presidential office, he would make a bargain, or sales of apples, but Mr. Sanderson did not say much, and the whole matter was referred back to the Committee on Salaries and Offices to report.

Many items on the Hudson River Railroad.

The violent wind of Monday night so filled up the cut of the Road as materially to impede the cars running the following day. On Tuesday the morning train, due at Thirty-first-street at 1:40 P. M., did not arrive until 9 o'clock of that evening. Yesterday some running on usual, and precautions will doubtless be taken to avoid this difficulty, as far as possible. The break in the River near Spuyten Duyvil Bridge is so far repaired as to admit the passage of trains.

There were 500 men at work all night with picks and shovels trying to make the east side of the road passable. The job is a tedious one and slow. The men were stationed too close to each other to work to advantage, and the constant slipping down of horses and intermixing of carriages delayed them a good deal.

By special request of the Board of Managers of the New-York Sunday-School Union, F. A. Packard, D.D., Secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, delivered the fifth and last lecture of his course to Sunday-School Teachers of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, last evening, in Rev. Dr. Asa D. Sharp's Church. His subject was—"The Supplementary work of the Sunday-School Teacher."

The new steamer *Persia* sailed yesterday at 12 o'clock, on her first trip from the United States to Liverpool. She carried out 155 passengers, among whom we notice Lord Bury, whose name was pretty freely used in some of the Canadian papers last winter, and Lady Bury, his young wife, who is a daughter of Sir Allan McNab. She also takes out quite a few.

Hope Chapel was moderately well filled last evening, with an audience met to listen to an address from Mr. J. A. McMaster, the subject being the "Destiny of the Country, or Catholicity face to face with the United States."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Another Case of Abortion—The Victim not Expected to Recover—Arrest of the Abortionist and Assistant.

Another case of abortion has been brought to light. The victim is not expected to recover. The abortionist by whom the abortion is said to have been performed, and the alleged assistant are in custody of the authorities.

On Saturday last Coroner Perry was notified that a Belgian woman named Catharine De Bourgen was dying at the point of death, at St. Vincent's (Sisters of Charity) Hospital, in Thirteenth-street. Her illness resulted in the place designated, from complaints of an abortion. Coroner Perry proceeded to the place designated, and impanneling a jury, proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body. The dying woman, being sworn, said her name was Catharine Bourgen; that she was married; that her husband was a sailor; that she lived all the last Spring in Carlisle, Westmoreland County; that she was visited by Francis Lowenpill, by whom she became enceinte. She further said: I told Francis Lowenpill that I was pregnant; that he was the father of the child. He said he would give me money to go to a German Doctor, named Charles Gerard, who lived at No. 112 Sixth-street; at the house of Bernard Ewert in that neighborhood. I went there a few days before the beginning of January; I stayed there about a week, and the night I was there Gerard came to me with a pair of scissors in his hand, and said he would make me all right. I was very sick; I had a pain in my side; I knew them by the pain. I told Gerard I was sick; I was very sick. He said he would make me all right. He then commenced operating upon me (the witness here described the mode of operating used). After operating in the Doctor's house for two days, she was discharged cured. She paid the Doctor $25, ten of which was for her board; the money so paid was her own. Lowenpill offered her money to pay her expenses, but she refused it, as she had some of her own. Lowenpill, she further stated, had been paying her board, for a longer time, and had several times given her money for her own use. Lowenpill lives in Greenwich-st. Witness had seen the Doctor at his house, but never always. Spoke twice to Dr. Gerard, on the occasion of her leaving Dr. Gerard's house, and in the house of a family in Washington-st. Witness called him, "Gerard." Witness had been living from Gerard's house when she was called to visit her, and in his presence. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she is attended by Dr. Clement. She further said: Lowenpill is married; he lives in Greenwich-st. She is 28 years of age, and is an honest, sober, industrious woman. Witness was sworn to the statement of Dr. Gerard and Francis Lowenpill, and they were brought before the dying woman, and she identified them as the parties referred to by her. Lowenpill denied the charge. Dr. Gerard requested leave to make a statement, and permission was granted him. The statement was as follows: Question by Dr. Gerard—Now, mean you to make such a serious charge against me? Answer—Yes, I do. Question—Were you sick when you came to my house? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you not deceive them when you left my house? A.—No. Q.—Did you not say to Mr. Lowenpill that you had not taken your medicine? A.—Yes, I did, but I did not say so. Q.—Did you say to Mr. Lowenpill that you had not taken your medicine? A.—No, I did not say so. Q.—Did you say to Mr. Lowenpill that you had taken your medicine? A.—No,